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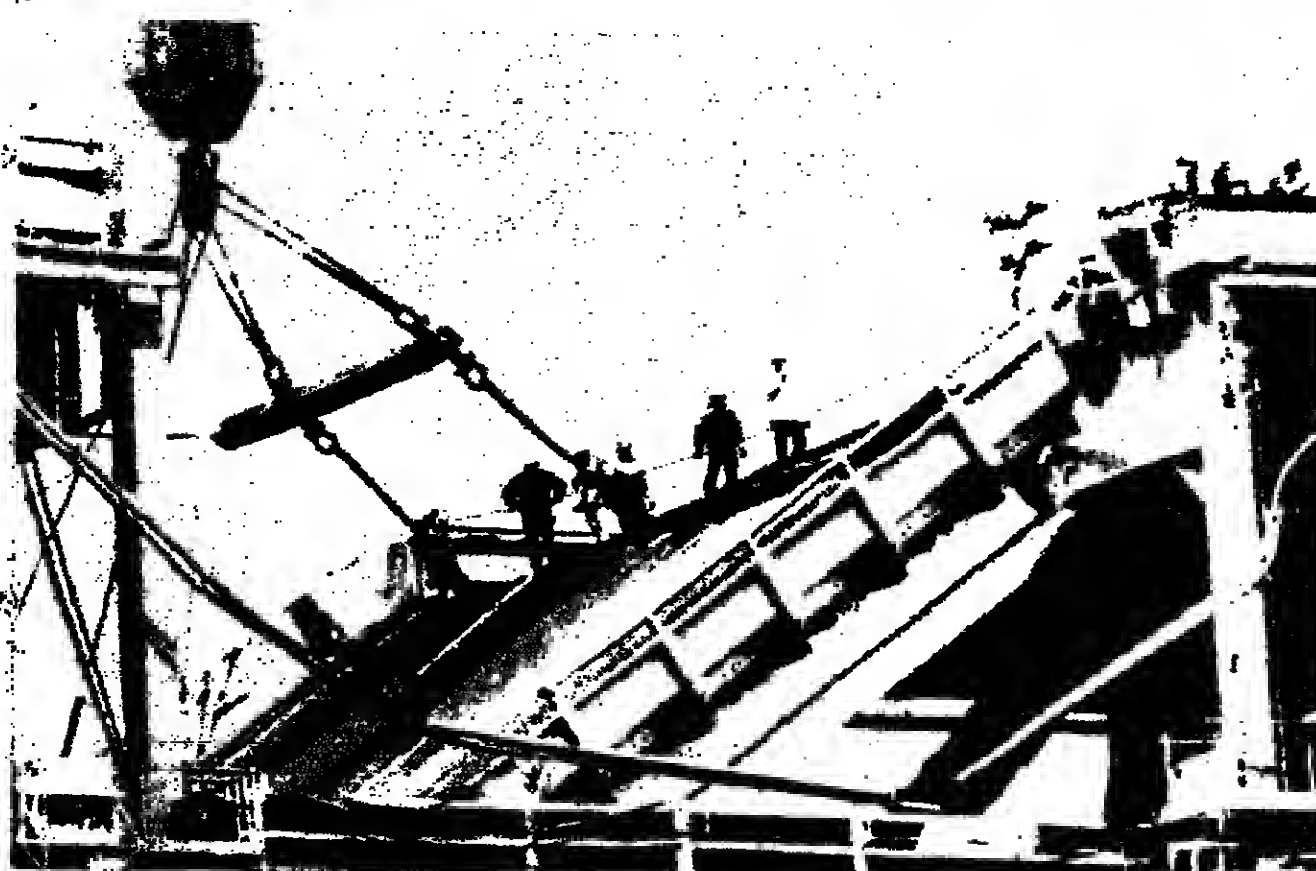
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Workers connecting a crane before removing a damaged section of the Bay Bridge. The section was taken to a dock for inspection.

Quake-Road Resonance: A Fatal Fluke

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — The collapse of an elevated highway in the earthquake here last week may have had as much to do with a fluke of nature as it did with the deficiencies of man's handiwork.

Engineers examining the wreckage have found evidence that the frequency at which the ground shook during the quake Oct. 17 probably matched the natural resonance of the highway. The coincidence may have enormously amplified the quake's destructive effect on the roadway.

The effect is analogous to making a child's swing go higher and higher merely by pushing it lightly at just the right times. The first shove from the quake's seismic waves would have set the highway swinging slightly, and, if successive shoves coincided with the swings of the highway, their effects would combine to produce devastating motion in the roadway. An equally powerful tremor with a different frequency might have left the highway standing.

As rescue workers struggled through the wreckage to rescue more survivors from the wreckage of the part of Interstate 880 called the Nimitz Freeway, experts examined the shattered concrete and twisted steel for clues to the cause of the collapse.

No formal investigation has begun, and it may be months before an official consensus emerges. Governor George Deukmejian has named Ian G. Buckle, deputy director of the National Center for Earthquake Engineering Research, to head an independent investigating team.

Physical evidence is fast disappearing under the assault of cranes and rescue machinery. Engineers are hastening to record wreckage details on film and in notebooks.

Among them is Piotr D. Moncarz, principal engineer of Failure Analysis Associates Inc. of Palo Alto, which has been asked by the state to submit a proposal to investigate the highway collapse.

As Mr. Moncarz picked his way through the wreckage with tape measure and pencil in hand, he paused occasionally to inspect the buildings lining Cypress Street between 18th and 32d streets, where the highway collapsed.

"Look at that," he said. "A fragile brick chimney just a few yards away from the freeway, completely intact. On both sides of the street we see buildings made of unsupported masonry — the most dangerous form of construction in an earthquake — and yet we scarcely see a crack in them. Nevertheless, the freeway was obviously vulnerable. It's very interesting."

Along the length of Cypress Street, the Nimitz Freeway lies warped and crushed. All but one section of the upper roadway collapsed, and spans of the lower roadway also were brought down toward the eastern end.

From many of the shattered pillars, massive steel reinforcing bars protrude at right angles, twisted into arabesques by the shifting forces. From some roadbed sections, reinforcing cable can be seen protruding from holes, ripped loose from concrete anchors.

The resonant frequency of the roadway may well explain why it fell while so much else was seemingly undamaged, Mr. Moncarz said.

Even with the best planning, the dominant frequencies of an earthquake can not be accurately predicted, and a structure that could withstand one frequency may be vulnerable to another. It is also impossible to predict the direction in which a quake will shake the ground.

"Engineers are only now beginning to understand how to endow structures with resonant frequencies that improve their resistance to quakes," Mr. Moncarz said, "and the design principles are very complex."

Since the resonant frequencies of structures vary with their rigidity, he continued, the designer can pick a resonance likely to avoid the most common destructive earthquake frequencies — although this does not guarantee that a quake will shake at those frequencies.

Such advances in design were unknown in the 1950s, when the Nimitz Freeway was built. Also unknown were many features that protect present-day structures from large quakes.

"We can see all kinds of things in this rubble that you would never find in a modern highway bridge or overpass," Mr. Moncarz said.

Transit officials said traffic into San Francisco was "amazingly smooth" as many schools and businesses reopened for the first time since the earthquake.

But Carl Bayol of the state highway authority said: "We think people are sitting home waiting to see how it's going to go. At this time we have to say everything is looking just a little too good."

Initial reports showed that traffic on the Golden Gate Bridge, linking San Francisco and Marin County to the north, was running four times higher than usual.

Traffic planners took extraordinary precautions to avoid rush-hour paralysis. About three million people commute daily in the nine-county region.

Commuters were urged to use public transport or join car pools and come in earlier or later than usual. Fourteen ferries were added.

Heavy rains caused at least two landslides in the mountainous areas south of San Francisco, partly blocking the few remaining undamaged roads in that area.

Hundreds of evacuees who had fled their quake-damaged homes and were sleeping in open fields were forced into emergency shelters set up in schools and other public buildings.

The search for more bodies in a collapsed section of Interstate 880, where at least 38 persons died, was stopped because aftershocks and the weather were making the structure too unstable.

About 100 people living near the freeway were evacuated because officials feared it might collapse.

Highway inspectors were still finding damage to roads, causing last-minute changes to hastily developed detours. The crippled road system was expected to add to an estimated \$5 billion economic loss in addition to the estimated \$10 billion in property damage caused by the 15-second earthquake.

Damage estimates have topped \$7 billion, eclipsing the hurricane that hit the southeastern United States last month as the most costly natural disaster in U.S. history, according to the Independent Insurance Agents of America.

The first phase of repairs on the Bay Bridge started Sunday when workers sawed a 50-foot (15-meter)

A Battered Bay Area Copes With Storm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Extra trains and a flotilla of ferries helped keep rain-soaked traffic moving in the Bay Area on Monday, but only at a bumper-to-bumper pace. Rescuers halted the search for survivors at an earthquake-flattened freeway when the rubble became too unstable.

"Considering everything, my commute has really gone smooth," said Maggie Faulkner of Oakland, who rode a ferry across the choppy bay to San Francisco.

Gale warnings were posted early Monday, rain was heavy in some areas and one ferry was turned back because of rough waters on the San Francisco Bay, the authorities said.

Transit officials had predicted gridlock on the first full workday since the Oct. 17 quake collapsed crucial freeways and a section of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the only direct road link between the two cities.

High winds and heavy rain, meanwhile, knocked down power lines and set off landslides in areas of Northern California already hard-hit by the temblor.

"About 50,000 people have lost power today, all of it unrelated to the earthquake," Don Haynes of Pacific Gas and Electric Co. said Monday. About 4,000 homes remained without power because of quake damage.

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The first phase of repairs on the Bay Bridge started Sunday when workers sawed a 50-foot (15-meter)

collapsed section in half and lowered both halves 200 feet by crane to a barge on San Francisco Bay. They were towed to a dock for inspection.

Highland General Hospital in Oakland, which is treating Buck Helm, a longshoreman who was pulled from the rubble of the collapsed freeway over the weekend after having been trapped for 89 hours, was deluged with flowers, telegrams and phone calls.

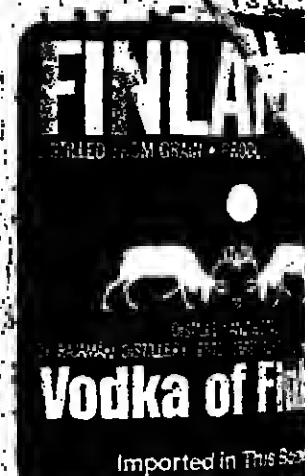
Mr. Helm, 57, regained some function in his kidneys, which were damaged by dehydration during his 89-hour ordeal. He also was breathing better, but he still was

having trouble moving his leg and was being fed intravenously in intensive care, hospital officials said.

Congress, meanwhile, began putting together a \$3 billion-plus package of federal disaster aid for the Bay Area.

The congressional draft package would provide about \$1 billion each through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration and the federal Highway Trust Fund. The House Appropriations Committee was scheduled to vote on the aid package late Monday, following talks with administration officials.

(AP, Reuters)



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Too Soon to Leave Korea

South Korea's president, Roh Tae Woo, was in Washington last week and found himself toasted for his country's progress in democratic and economic development even as he was pressed to adjust to a smaller American role in Korean defense. In Congress there is a limited but persistent tendency to assert that global détente, Seoul's growth and the American budget squeeze make it safe and necessary for the United States to bring home a good number of its 43,000 troops. Recurring complaints about Korea's improved but still poor performance on human rights and rising concerns about its reluctance to open its markets add a political edge. Even the Bush administration, which has a healthy respect for the military threat posed by North Korea, is leaving itself some room to start working out reductions with Seoul.

With Seoul: This is surely the right way in proceed. Unilateral U.S. withdrawals or withdrawals reached more by imposition than consultation risk sending the wrong signals to both Korean states. In the corner of the world least touched by the currents that have begun softening military confrontations elsewhere, this must be an abiding consideration. While some sort of reform has

been reaching almost every other Communist state, North Korea is still run by the same treacherous Stalinist dictator who has been in power for four decades. He forbids even the token humanitarian contacts that are the common coin of incipient thaw. This is on a peninsula where a political line etched in blood divides millions of families.

Troop withdrawals, nonetheless, though they draw political attention, are not the right place to start. What comes first is the orderly ending of or at least easing of the division of the peninsula. The North's threats and its manipulation of the emotive reunification issue explain much of why the Roh government's efforts to reduce tensions have gotten nowhere. Perhaps no change can be expected while the Kim Il Sung family runs North Korea. But at some point things could open up, and American withdrawal could be pursued in a context of mutual Korean demilitarization, including mutual nuclear restraint, and political reconciliation. The United States should be showing an alert readiness to bring on that day, but it cannot make the mistake of assuming it has already arrived.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Three Promises to Japan

Bad trade figures, like the figures for August published last week, inevitably turn attention toward Japan. Trade with Japan, after all, accounts for a very large part of the trade deficit that worries Americans.

For years the trade quarrels between the United States and Japan have been going around and around the same track, like a toy train. Americans protest that the Japanese style of doing business is hostile to imports. The Japanese reply that the United States is mismanaging its economy in a way that creates very large trade deficits.

Both, unfortunately, are right. The present stage of these discussions was described the other day by Carla Hills, the U.S. trade representative. The two countries, she said, are working on a blueprint for action to reduce the U.S. trade deficit. By March she wants to see a down payment by Japan on its pledges to reduce its barriers, official and otherwise, to foreign goods. For example, she explained, it might include a fairer system of government procurement or sharper enforcement of laws that prohibit Japanese businesses from colluding to shut foreigners out. Those steps would be useful and welcome.

What is the United States going to do in return? It would make three promises, Mrs. Hills suggested: to reduce its budget deficit, to increase its savings rate and to improve

the quality of its education. That's splendid. All three would contribute to American competitiveness. Balancing the budget, in particular, would be the most direct and effective way to get the trade deficit down. They are closely linked.

But neither President Bush nor anyone else in American politics seems eager to do much about the budget deficit. As for private savings, neither the president nor anyone else knows how to raise them — and the question of public savings leads you right back to the budget. These are promises that the Japanese are not likely to take very seriously.

Japan's barriers to foreign goods are real, and they are important. But all of them taken together account for only a small fraction of the American trade deficit. Most of that deficit is the direct result of a political decision in Washington to let the country continue to consume much more than it produces. As long as the consumption boom continues to roll along, the United States will have to import much more than it exports. Pulling the trade deficit down will require Americans to work on the points that Mrs. Hills cited, starting with the budget. But the Japanese can see for themselves how much progress the United States is making on that one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Wallenberg Fog

Despite glasnost, a thick mist still obscures the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swede who rescued tens of thousands of Jews in Nazi-ruled Hungary. It is certainly progress that the Soviet Union now calls Mr. Wallenberg's arrest near Budapest on Jan. 17, 1945, by Red Army authorities "a tragic mistake that has never been corrected." Yet Soviet officials still insist the missing diplomat died of heart failure, at age 35, in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison in 1947. That remains hard to believe.

There was hope that the Wallenberg mystery might be resolved when his relatives were invited to Moscow. Soviet officials initially produced the diplomat's passport, notebooks and money — but no death certificate. Instead, the visitors were given only a vague statement from a long-dead doctor that was cited by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in 1957. Then, tantalizingly, Soviet authorities said Friday that "by chance" they had discovered the card registering Mr. Wallenberg as a prisoner in Moscow, dated Feb. 6, 1945. Still unexplained are accounts by former prisoners who say they have seen him since 1947.

most recently at a prison hospital at Vladimir in 1980, which the family will now visit. Soviet officials have still failed to explain why Mr. Wallenberg was arrested and whether those responsible were ever held accountable. It took 12 years for Moscow to confess that it had jailed a diplomat whose rescue mission in Hungary had the full support of the United States. And it has taken 44 years to return his personal effects.

The arrest of a prominent foreigner with diplomatic status was bad enough. Moscow's refusal to explain the circumstances of the arrest and its aftermath is a chilling suggestion of how stubbornly the Soviet penal system, despite glasnost, clings to its secrets and shields its abusers.

What is heartening is the vigorous way the Soviet media have taken up the search for truth. Mr. Wallenberg's relatives participated in a popular talk show in which viewers were given a number to call "if you have seen anyone you believe is Raoul Wallenberg." Fifty callers responded. It seems reasonable to hope this tormenting puzzle may yet be solved.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Agent of a Nation's Despair

Romania's dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, finds the reforms being conducted elsewhere in the Communist world a retreat from socialism and vows that change will never come to his land. His assertion could be dismissed or mocked if it did not promise so much grief for his countrymen. They, of course, have no choice in the matter, at least for the time being. Mr. Ceausescu runs the tightest, grimmest ship in the East. He has subordinated the Communist Party in a would-be dynasty of his family. The experiments in decentralization and democratization being undertaken elsewhere in Eastern Europe, even tentatively now in East Germany, have no counterpart in Romania. If it does not ensure an eventual political earthquake, his rule certainly makes more remote the possibility of controlled decompression.

Reports say that when Poland's non-Communist government was voted into office, Mr. Ceausescu proposed that the Warsaw Pact strangle the newborn infant in its crib. So outlandish was the suggestion that not even hard-line East Germany and Czechoslovakia were drawn to it. Nothing more keenly illustrates how far Mr. Ceausescu has come since "Romania" stood for nationalist independence and for opposition to intervention in the bloc.

In the very different circumstances of 1968, he opposed Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, and this policy of asserting Romanian independence against Kremlin pressures brought him major gains in his relations with Europe, China and the United States. His new policy offers him, on barren new ground, companionship with post-Tiananmen China but isolates him from the rest of the world.

At home Mr. Ceausescu has harnessed a cult of personality to Stalinist standards of discipline and austerity. In the 1970s he borrowed excessively abroad and then imposed a grotesque and painful privation in the name of enhancing national pride by rapid repayment. His dubious "achievement" is to leave Romania's economy organized more along the lines of one individual's arbitrary whims than of any other economy in the world. Muffled signs of discontent come out of Romania from time to time. Six former officials who criticized Mr. Ceausescu in an open letter earlier this year paid harshly for it. They were agents, said Mr. Ceausescu, of the United States, Britain, France and, yes, of the Soviet Union. Mr. Ceausescu is an agent, in another sense, of his country's despair.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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East Bloc: Now the Tricky Part

By Jim Hoagland

FRANKFURT — The challenge to Soviet control in Eastern Europe will soon reach into the once taboo military sphere. The Soviets are about to be asked by Poland and Hungary to accept changes in the Warsaw Pact to make the Red Army less of an occupation force.

The Polish Foreign Ministry is drafting amendments to the Pact's charter that will be presented to the upcoming meeting of the group's foreign ministers in Warsaw, according to an authoritative Polish source. The amendments would entrench guarantees that Soviet troops will never again be used to intervene in Warsaw Pact nations for ideological or political reasons.

Western officials who have cheered political and economic change in Eastern Europe have dreaded the moment when security arrangements were also challenged. Pushing for change in the Warsaw Pact is the one move that could still provoke a Soviet intervention and threaten East-West relations.

Western nations have quietly counseled the reformers in Eastern Europe to avoid making the Warsaw Pact an issue. But the West's caution now lags behind what is happening in Poland and Hungary — and perhaps within the Soviet Union.

The arrival of parliamentary politics and open debate in Poland and Hungary inevitably puts the Soviet occupation on the national agenda. The task for Hungarian and Polish leaders now is to channel, not to ignore, the reformers' demands. The reformers are now politicians whose job is to get elected. To get elected, they have to reflect the concerns of their electorates.

The Solidarity-led Polish government is committed to obtaining changes in security arrangements. Wojciech Lamentowicz, a leading foreign policy analyst in Solidarity, said at a recent meeting here of the International Institute for East-West Security Studies.

"Poland's presence in the Warsaw treaty organization is a challenge, a problem to be solved rather than a solution" to Poland's problems, said Lamentowicz, a close adviser to Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki. "We want to continue

cratic reforms. The next Hungarian leadership will have to find a way to legitimize its relationship with the Pact after an election campaign in which there are certain to be demands for complete Soviet troop withdrawals and for Hungary to leave the Pact altogether," one Hungarian analyst said.

Will the Soviets accept a "bolting out" of Warsaw Pact authority and structure? Or will the tanks roll again into Eastern Europe in the name of Soviet security? The answer is not yet clear. Soviet officials indicate that Mikhail Gorbachev may not oppose the kind of amendments in the Warsaw Pact charter that Poland seeks; but they also drop hints of a new set of limits.

"Eastern Europe is much less important as a buffer zone than it was," a Soviet delegate to the Frankfurt conference told me. "We recognize that it is time to transform the Warsaw Pact from a military-political organization into a political-military one. Our East European friends have their own understanding of their security needs. I would think Poland has an interest in being in an alliance with a great power in a time of rapid and uncertain change."

Interestingly, he did not mention Hungary in that context. There have been other signals that Moscow would tolerate changes in Hungary's role in the Warsaw Pact that it would move to prevent in Poland or East Germany.

So the military phase of change in Eastern Europe is the most unpredictable and dangerous phase yet. But the West cannot urge political reforms not to press for change in the Warsaw Pact; the democracy it has been demanding for Eastern Europe condemns the reformers to challenge Soviet occupation, come what may. The only caution can be that they do so wisely.

The Washington Post.

Poland and Hungary want Moscow to leash the Red Army.

in the alliance. But it is even more important to understand that we want to reform the alliance."

Mr. Lamentowicz listed the areas Poland wants changed. One is recognition that while Poland is part of the Soviet "sphere of security" it is not part of the Soviet "sphere of influence." It wants amendments to the treaty charter and bilateral accords that "will make it impossible for Warsaw Treaty forces to interfere in domestic affairs," to "make it clear that the Brezhnev Doctrine is regarded as invalid" by the Soviets.

Third, the pact must be transformed "from an alliance of party leaderships into a genuine alliance of states." Communist Party general secretaries have used the Pact as an "ideological organization" to help each other maintain power instead of working out common approaches to international problems. Hungarian officials also speak of the need for changes to show that the Warsaw Pact is no longer "a leadership support," that is, an army set to intervene to halt democratic reforms.

In the Mideast, a Paralyzing Inability to Compromise

By William Pfaff

CAIRO — The future of Israel, but to an extent the future of Egypt as well, is in Israeli hands. The outlook is bleak. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt confronts enormous domestic difficulties in a society where traditional social and religious norms are undermined, and population increase outstrips economic growth.

Egypt's problems have no solution but time. Mr. Mubarak has been buying time from his public by emphasizing Egypt's role as the leading Arab power, the only one with a successful relationship with Israel as well as with the United States — Egypt's principal source of foreign aid.

The Arab states' boycott of Egypt, caused by its Camp David settlement with Israel, was quietly abandoned last spring, and Egypt has resumed its leading role in Arab affairs — a very considerable victory for Egyptian statehood. Mr. Mubarak's proposal last month to sponsor Israeli-Palestinian discussions to implement Palestinian elections renewed the peace effort begun in 1977 by Sadat.

Today, as in 1977, the problem is that neither Israel nor the PLO is capable of generous, or even wholly realistic, concessions. Progress still depends on pressures from the great powers, primarily the United States.

The Palestinians, displaced four decades ago, embittered ever since, divided, exploited by friends and enemies, intemperate, imprudent, remain incapable of a decisive renunciation of maximalist claims — that Israel vaporize, be destroyed, give up

everything, to make possible the recreation of a utopian Palestine.

The Zionists, who were anxious to partition Palestine with the Palestinians in the 1940s, have since by war, threat of war, and dependence upon the United States been rendered equally uncompromising. The fundamentalist wing of Israeli society, determined to establish a Great Israel by annexing the occupied territories, concedes nothing to the Palestinians, and has now been strengthened to the point where it blocks national policy when it cannot make it.

President Chaim Herzog of Israel said recently that despite appearances, this fall's Mubarak initiative, and American support for it, have contributed to movement in Israeli public and political opinion, however glacial that movement may appear. He said that "there is an agonizing reappraisal going on to evaluate where we go" in what he described as an "inevitable" peace process.

Mr. Herzog pleads for time. He says that the United States and the other major powers should not "push matters, but allow this debate to work itself out on both sides."

But is there time? Only American pressure and the personal persistence of Jimmy Carter enabled the Sadat initiative in 1977 to be accepted by Israel in 1979. Only Swedish and Egyptian diplomatic intervention and mediation, and the application of American pressure, extracted from the PLO that formal renunciation of

terrorism which allowed the peace process to be relaunched this year.

It took the uprising in Israel's occupied territories to compel Israeli popular opinion to confront the unpalatable alternatives of yielding land for peace or contemplating conflict without visible end.

Last week, the PLO, meeting in Baghdad, rejected Washington's latest proposals for talks, calling these the mere endorsement of an Israeli plan for Palestinian elections that would exclude authentic Palestinian participation. Palestinian extremists have condemned President Mubarak, demanding his death.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected Egypt's offer for the formation of a Palestinian delegation acceptable to both sides, and has refused Secretary of State James Baker's program for Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo. An American might reasonably ask why the United States should continue to assume responsibility when those directly involved so resolutely refuse to compromise. The Middle East today is

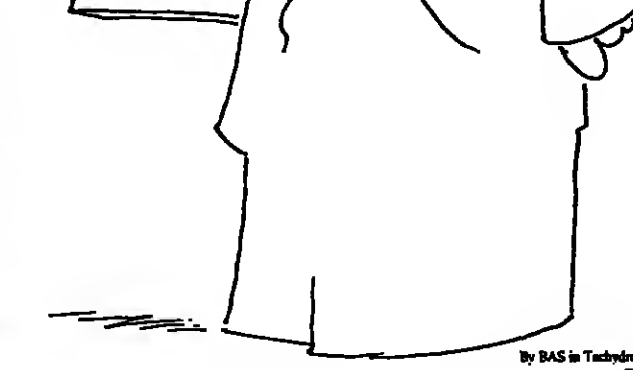
not, as it once was, a potential detonator of world war. Neither Americans nor Soviets are in a mood to die for Jerusalem — or Damascus.

But Americans remain implicated; Israel and Egypt both survive because of U.S. subsidies. What logically follows is an American obligation to impose conditions for those subsidies. Pressure for this in American public opinion is slowly mounting.

"We will stand firm and not give in," Mr. Shamir said last week, even "if we must face a clash [with the United States]." But this is not serious. It is a statement made in the conviction that the United States will yield, and that such a statement contributes to making it yield.

Mr. Shamir underestimates the importance of what is happening to public opinion in the United States. His failure to grasp American realities is added cause for pessimism. The Middle Eastern situation is evolving, but it takes faith to believe, with President Herzog, that it currently evolves in a positive direction.

International Herald Tribune.
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Mubarak's 10 Points

assumption that no other Arab states would come in the aid of Syria and the Palestinians — that, for example, Iraq would stay out and that Libya would not launch its chemical weapons against Israel.

But there is a pessimistic scenario as well: Israel loses the war to a combined Arab force and the Arab world finally fulfills its dream of wiping the Jewish state off the map.

Surely, then, even the status quo is preferable in the two most likely current alternatives. Ironically, it is even preferable for the Palestinians. After all, to them statehood would bring, first, carnage and then either Syrian domination or renewed Israeli occupation (which, after a taste of Syrian rule, they might welcome).

But whatever may be the case with the Palestinians, for the Israelis there is simply no choice. They will have to go on resisting with all their might the establishment of the Palestinian state that so many people are now hectoring them to accept.

The writer is editor of Commentary magazine. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Voices of Namibia Speak of Hope and Fear

By Anthony Lake

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts — In the black township of Katutura, over supper, I listen to a former organizer and current supporter of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which led the fight against South African occupation of Namibia and is now said to be its largest political party. He tells of his detention and torture by the South Africans 11 years ago.

He still bears physical scars. I ask him for his feelings about his enemies. And I ask whether after the elections in early November to form a Constituent Assembly, it can produce a constitution for an independent Namibia? Will the necessary spirit of reconciliation be possible?

"Yes," he says to my questions. "It must be so, for the good of the nation. So many have died. We must get on with living." He knows where his torturers are, but swears he does not hate them. When he encountered policemen who had arrested him, he offered his hand.

How can this be, I ask the guests. Can other Namibians put aside hatreds? "I think so," a friend of his says. "It is strange. I wonder what kind of people we are. Maybe it is because under the South Africans we had to learn to hold things in." Then she reconsiders: "But maybe our people will let them out again. I don't know. Maybe there will be civil war."

Her ambivalence about the future is represented by people encountered during a tour of the central and volatile northern regions by an independent American commission monitoring the election process. These Namibians, black and white, provide a mixture of bitterness and hope.

A group of former SWAPO members, who had been held in camps in Angola on dubious charges of spying, tell us of life in underground cells and tortures they have endured.

A member of the UN Transition Assistance Group recounts the in-

spiring enthusiasm of the Namibians who registered to vote, and almost all of those eligible did so: the 104-year-old woman who made it through the line; the man who was so proud he joined every line he saw.

A church worker told of voter education work in the villages: "For most of the people, this will be the first time they have held pen in hand. The 'X' they make on the paper will not only be the right they have suffered for. It will be the first letter they will make, the beginning of learning to write."

In Ovambo land, where SWAPO and South African forces fought most bitterly, a UN official describes two weeks of violence. The official suggests that it may have been a mistake to demobilize the infamous Koovet counterinsurgency force (recruited and trained by the South Africans), rather than strictly confining it to base. The ex-fighters have gone on an angry rampage in Oshana against SWAPO supporters, using hand grenades, rifles and mortars.

An organizer for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the party favored by South Africa and SWAPO's main national rival, admits he has long demobilized Koovet members as party workers. But he knows their violence is burning his party. He doesn't seem sure of how to control it.

A SWAPO organizer explains why, according to most observers, SWAPO has been responsible for much less violence than its chief opponent. "We have been instructed to be patient. They want to make us fight, so the South Africans will say we are not ready for independence. But if the attacks continue, he says, 'It will be hard for SWAPO leaders to control the people.'"

A UN police monitor is frustrated because he must stand by and merely observe while his counterparts in the South-West African police do little to prevent violence. Nor can he do much to correct the bias against SWAPO that the police seem to show. And he is worried by the large numbers of guns and grenades held by people of all political stripes.

A white police chief in the north expresses his fears in ominous terms: "We know that if SWAPO doesn't win, they will fight again. We have our plans for it."

In Windhoek, a white civil rights lawyer continues to receive phoned death threats after the assassination of his friend Anton Lubowski, a white member of SWAPO.

At our hotel in Windhoek, we are accosted by a local German-speaking businessman, full of beer and anger. He accuses the UN and Americans of ruining the country. "But we've got the guns," he says. His pugnacity becomes surrealistic: "And Germany did not lose the war."

We hope that more typical than men like him and the white police officers we met was a white Democratic Turnhalle Alliance organizer in a quiet area of the country. "I am hopeful about the future," he says. "Reconciliation is very possible. But we will need help from the outside, economic help, to be truly independent. Please do not forget us."

It is no wonder that the promise of democracy is threatened by violence and fear. People who have been shooting at each other for 23 years must learn to compete within the limits of a democratic process. In such circumstances, politics is war carried on by other means. In the process, the habits of peace must be created.

This is not easy. Almost certainly, the election will be held and then certified as free and fair by the United Nations. But the current violence works against future reconciliation and increases the chance of post-election hostilities.

The stakes are large, not only for the possibility of peace in Angola but for South Africa. A white South African temporarily working in Namibia, a supporter of the South African government, is carefully watching what majority rule will bring. "If it works in Namibia," he says, "it will work very well in South Africa."

An American working in Ovambo land hopes Washington understands the danger in the violence: "The South Africans must get their administrator-general in Namibia to make the police act fairly and put an end to the violence. I hope our own government is doing all it can to get the South Africans to act."

Such action would serve the interests of South Africa, Angola, the United States and others. And perhaps it would help my supper companions in Katutura find the peace and security they deserve.

The writer is a professor of international relations at Mount Holyoke College. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Royal Abdication

BRUSSELS — The King of the Netherlands intends to abdicate the title of Grand Duke of Luxembourg in favor of the Duke of Nassau. It will be remembered that during the illness of the King the Duke of Nassau was vested with the title and power of Grand Duke. When the Dutch Sovereign recovered he reassumed possession of the title. Official notification of the King's abdication will be made in the commencement of 1890.

1914: Italians to Be Freed

ROME — Russia is ready to hand over to Italy all prisoners of Italian nationality taken among the Austrian forces on the sole condition that the Italian Government would see that they did not rejoin the Austrian colors. These prisoners, who are Italians, but Austrian subjects, number between four and five thousand. Meanwhile, Lloyd's of London reveals that a very large amount of business is still

being done. Among other risks covered yesterday [Oct. 23] was that of Westminster Abbey. It is needless to say that this historic place is of a value which is absolutely incalculable. An amount of £50,000 has been insured by the responsible authorities.

1939: War Declaration

PARIS — Hitler will convene the Reichstag in the middle of next week to read a formal declaration of war against France and Britain, according to reports reaching Paris last night [Oct. 23]. Meanwhile, an army of nearly 1,000,000 German soldiers, equipped with vast quantities of artillery, tanks and airplanes, was massed yesterday in front of the Maginot Line, waiting the order from Hitler to launch the greatest offensive in military history. But yesterday that order had not yet come and the whole Western front, from the Moselle to the Rhine, continued to be a big quiet sector. Nobody yet knows whether the signal will be given.

OPINION

Nancy Reagan Turnabout Is Anything But Fair Play

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Seething and cruel... heartless and dumb... vicious and unbelievable" are the adjectives chosen by Nancy Reagan's autobiographical collaborator to describe my writing about her, long before Nancyphobia became fashionable.

The production of "My Turn," Mrs. Reagan's score-settling memoir, certainly had the best of everything: the top ghost (William Novak, of "Iacocca" fame), the top book editor (Kate Medley of Random House) and the super-agent (Mort Janklow); no wonder it is a certain best seller.

But many of her longtime sycophants in the East Wing Dinner Invitation and Source Protection Association, no longer dependent on Reagan "access," are turning on her.

Even her real friend, Mike Wallace, exposed her shallowness and backstage power-brokerage unmercifully on CBS television's "60 Minutes" in what she must have assumed would be a book promotion.

A contrarian temptation to spring to her defense endows me with a curious objectivity.

On the central issue raised during her incumbency as first lady: Did she use her undisputed influence on the president in a right and proper way?

This issue, both political and ethical, is sometimes twisted into "Does the president's wife have the right to opinions of her own, and to give her husband political advice?"

Of course she does.

When Mrs. Reagan's backstage manipulations in ousting Donald Regan as

White House chief of staff were criticized in this space, an especially vivid New York Times editorial belogged the issue with: "It's unrealistic and unreasonable... to suggest that the first lady should not advise her husband. Spousal advice is part of any marital relationship."

That truism was even in the hall-park of the point. The issue was and is: Did she, without the knowledge of the president but with her derivative authority, actively interfere with the political workings of the administration?

She denies it.

"I didn't speak to a single reporter about Don Regan," she claims. "I spoke to Ronnie a number of times, but never to the press." She also insists that her reference at the time to "leeches" had nothing to do with human beings.

I believe those assertions to be untrue.

On the astrology influence, the news in the book is Mrs. Reagan's admission that she concealed from her husband "for quite a few months" that she was relying on a stargazer for advice on presidential scheduling, ranging from the timing of summit meetings to the bolding of news conferences.

If a president decides to hire a witch doctor to help his planning by reading the entrails of chickens, or if he uses a divining rod to discover leaks, or prefers tarot cards to CIA evaluations, that is the judgment we have elected.

But if the timing of his movements and selection of his appearances are determined by his fearful wife's superstition without his knowledge, that abuse of the first lady's authority cannot be dismissed as harmless or cute.

"Fearful" is the word that comes through repeatedly. Fear of assassination led to her secret astrological addition; fear of exposure of her husband to a news conference after the Iran-contra scandal broke led to her vendetta against her husband's chief of staff; fear of personal disfigurement led to her abandonment of a drug clinic. That last item illustrates the effect of fear on character.

To all those who wanted to believe the best, Nancy Reagan's advocacy of resistance to drug addiction was not an image-making stunt but an exemplary personal commitment. As Vanity Fair discovered, it turned out to have been a stunt.

She had prevailed on her friends to raise millions for a narcotics treatment facility, desperately needed by young addicts, in California. But when some locals objected and picketed her Beverly Hills mansion, she panicked and directed her coterie to pull out: "I certainly didn't come back... to have demonstrations in front of my house."

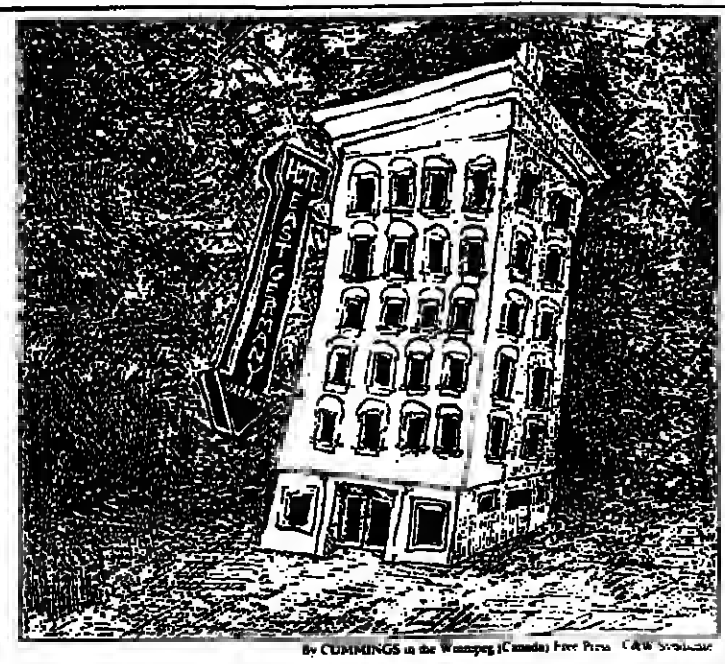
Better that the lives of a few hundred kids go down the drain than that Nancy Reagan be bothered at Bel Air.

In her get-even best-seller, she has had her turn, but the pity is they will never have theirs.

The New York Times.



By STEVE MENDELSON in The Washington Post.



By CUSHINGS in the Washington (Canada) Free Press. C&W Syndicate.

Amid Ruin, a Return to Normalcy

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — As the survivors' stories come in, most of us in the Bay Area feel very lucky. We were not in a car crushed to 18 inches on Oakland's Interstate 880. Or dropped into that gap in the Bay Bridge. We did not see our homes demolished or burned or condemned, with 15 minutes to get all our possessions out, as in San Francisco's devastated Marina district. Nor were we among the thousands left homeless in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

But the Big One, the earthquake experts keep telling us, is still to come. If you live in the East Bay near the Hayward Fault, they say, anchor-bolt your home to the bedrock, get out of the path of landslides; if you live on landfill along San Francisco Bay, move.

The Hayward Fault cuts right through Oakland, comes right across the University of California campus — just below its Greek Theatre — then heads north and into the Bay. Who thought of all that rock grinding away down there before? Now

everybody's a bit like the drivers you see at red lights under concrete structures who creep forward to get out from under.

A U.S. Geological Survey that gave odds of 30 percent for a big quake in the next 30 years along the Santa Cruz seg-

MEANWHILE

ment of the San Andreas Fault was just a news item in 1988. At 5:04 P.M. on Oct. 17, it turned out to be exactly right. The next highest 30-year risk — of 20 percent — was the Hayward Fault, now upped to 30 percent.

So it's life with a wrench handy by the gas main. As personal tales of amazing horror, bravery and recuperative power keep coming in, along with something like 1,500 aftershocks, a few of which you can feel, you gain a new respect for the people of the Bay Area.

Everybody's tense, apprehensive. But along with it is a new courtesy, a warmth, dazed good nature, even a sense of humor. Like Linda Wollesen near the epicenter in the Santa Cruz Mountains, who, after a big crack opened up in her living-room floor, was asked why she didn't move. She looked surprised. "The tranquility up here on a good day is worth it," she said, then laughed. "This is not a good day."

If you go about San Francisco, in a few widely scattered and isolated patches the destruction is just about total. The rest of the city looks untouched and the view of the skyline from the Golden Gate Bridge is as great as ever. Flying glass and falling rubble hit surprisingly few. Yet it is freaky, capricious. The I. Magnin store on Union Square, a San Francisco landmark, lost most of its windows. Macy's next door not a one.

Why? One thinks of Thornton Wilder's "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." When five people fell to their deaths in the collapse of a bridge in Peru in 1714, was it accident or divine providence? Why them? Voltaire was inspired by the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 to write "Candide" so he could argue against providence's explaining anything.

Yet insurance men still talk of an act of God. My grandfather, a Methodist preacher from Iowa, wondered about it enough to take his wife to San Francisco in 1906 just after the quake. He went back home to warn his flock. "As the earth shook and flames swept the city, it was like Judgment Day."

Grandmother was the better reporter. She wrote home that from the top of Nob Hill, everything you could see except for the Ferry Building was destroyed or damaged by fire. They stayed in Oakland, the "City of Refuge." She said everybody was still talking about the violence and noise of the earthquake, the falling girders and bricks and cries and screams. Then it grew quiet.

"All the normal sounds of the city died, you see," she wrote. "They say people came rushing out into the streets. But the odd thing was — and everybody says the same thing — the people were silent, absolutely silent. I guess hardly any of them could speak in the first few minutes. And no wonder."

That quake is believed to have registered 8.3 on the Richter scale and lasted 45 seconds. Tuesday's, 83 years later, was 6.9 and lasted 15 seconds. But we rushed out into the street too — I was in a sports store near the campus — and once again the street lights swayed like palm trees.

Then, with hardly a pause, we all went back inside and I bought a pair of jogging shoes. Far from silence, you could hardly stop people from talking, even if, in the days to come, "Where were you?" would become "What about the Big One?"

Everybody, then and now, wanted normalcy, the everyday, the ordinary: they wanted to get right on with life.

The writer is author of "Those Days" and "Villages." He contributed this essay to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

So Proudly He Hailed

Regarding "Prouder Than Ever of Signing the Helsinki Accords" by Gerald R. Ford (Opinion, Oct. 12):

When Henry Kissinger advised President Ford in 1975 not to receive Alexander Solzhenitsyn at the White House, not only did this change the course of the presidential race, it changed the course of history itself.

The adverse reaction from press and public caused Mr. Ford to change his mind. The International Herald Tribune of July 20, 1975, noted the White House's "recognition of the political embarrassment resulting from the failure to arrange such a meeting."

The damage — or blessing in disguise — was done. The president never met the author, who left Washington. But the storm of protest grew and helped tilt the balance of the presidential race in Jimmy Carter's favor.

The Solzhenitsyn issue became a vital human rights emblem during the Carter era and beyond. It was followed by Andrei Sakharov's monitoring committee on human rights violations in the Soviet Union and the creation of the Solidarity movement itself.

Much credit should be given to the Nobel Committee, whose contributions include monumentally punctuating these endeavors by awarding Nobel peace prizes to Mr. Sakharov, Lech Walesa and others, but above all, awarding the 1970 Nobel prize for literature to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the towering witness of the Gulag Archipelago. It is the extraordinary sacrifices of these men, their courage and devotion to duty that finally gave a true meaning to the Helsinki Charter, and not merely a number of signatures attached to a vaguely worded and repeatedly violated document.

The peoples of Eastern Europe, and

The Report on Waldheim

Regarding the report "U.K. Finds No Waldheim Role in 6 WWII Deaths" (Oct. 13):

The statement by the British defense minister to Parliament may be acceptable in that there is no evidence that Kurt Waldheim had the power to order, prevent or affect the outcome of the decision to execute six British commandos in Greece during the war. However, elsewhere does The Associated Press dispatch indicate the series of misleading statements that Mr. Waldheim has manifestly told over the years to obscure his having any role whatsoever in this incident or in any deportations.

I am resentful of Defense Minister Archie Hamilton's statement: "Allegations that records were altered, destroyed or withheld to protect President Waldheim are shown to be unfounded. He was not wanted by the United Kingdom either as a 'top Nazi' or as a war criminal."

Perhaps this statement is correct in relation to President Waldheim, but it suggests that his wartime service was indeed known at the time of his election as secretary-general of the United Nations. His World War II record must have been known to the intelligence services of at least the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Israel, Yugoslavia and probably others.

P.C. JARRELL, Theory, France.

Sharing in the Downside

I note that central bankers are rushing to provide vast amounts of taxpayers' money to prop up the stock market by providing funds to brokers. Why? The taxpayers never participated when profits were being made.

ANDREW TURNBULL, Glasgow.

Victims Galore, by Verdi

Regarding "Phantoms of the Opera: Women as Victims" (Weekend, Oct. 13):

Donald Henahan's reflections on women in opera as typically victims of unsavory men are intriguing as well as entertaining, but some of his examples and omissions are surprising. Eboli in "Don Carlos" is a "victim" only of her own treacherous intrigues. Aida is victimized mainly by her female rival, Amneris, whereas the male hero, Radames, is victimized by both women. And how can we overlook Manrico, kidnapped and finally driven to destruction by his pretended mother, Azucena, in "Il Trovatore"? Verdi, at least, seems to be saying that victims and also villains abound on both sides of the gender gap.

BRUCE WILLIAMS, Rome.

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ANDREW TURNBULL, Glasgow.

GENERAL NEWS

China Yields on Exiles in Hong Kong

By Daniela Deane

International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — China has agreed to resume taking back its nationals found living illegally in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong government announced Monday. The decision ends a 16-day diplomatic deadlock that further strained relations between Beijing and the British territory.

The repatriation of nearly 1,100 illegal immigrants who arrived in Hong Kong from the mainland in the last two weeks is to begin Tuesday, a government statement said.

China began refusing to take back the illegal immigrants on Oct. 8 in retaliation for Hong Kong's decision to let a top Chinese swimmer, Yang Yang, leave for the United States. Mr. Yang was allowed to seek asylum in the United States after being detained by Hong Kong immigration officials for overstaying his visa.

Under a standing Chinese-Hong Kong accord, illegal immigrants from China must be repatriated. But Hong Kong's immigration ordinance states that a person served with a removal order can go to a country that accepts him.

China issued a strong protest after Mr. Yang left the territory early this month, saying the Hong Kong government would "have to shoulder any responsibility and consequence" for its decision.

Relations between Beijing and Hong Kong were severely strained by the June 4 massacre of pro-democracy protesters in Beijing. Hong Kong is to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The statement said the Chinese decision to take back emigrants came "after discussions between the Hong Kong government and the Xinhua news agency, Hong Kong branch." The press agency

acts as the de facto Chinese embassy in the British territory.

No Decision on Refugees

The British foreign secretary, John Major, said Monday that he could not rule out repatriating Vietnamese refugees against their will from detention camps in Hong Kong, but added that no decision on their future had been made. Reuters reported from London.

"The problem there is absolutely intense and it is getting worse, and I cannot rule out the possibility of non-voluntary return at some future stage," Mr. Major said on Britain's Channel 4 television.

He denied a newspaper report that Vietnamese refugees found to be "economic migrants" would be forcibly repatriated under armed guard. "No such decision has been made," he said. "At present we are still trying to persuade people voluntarily to leave Hong Kong."

WEAPONS: U.S. Contractors Are Looking Abroad

(Continued from page 1)

jobs because of tightened Pentagon spending.

Lockheed responded that Daewoo had offered a better price and production schedule than the other bidders, one American and one Canadian. It defended its choice as necessary at a time of intense Pentagon pressure to keep costs down.

Industry executives, government officials and private analysts say the trend is to use companies in countries with lower wage scales than the United States. Other factors in the move abroad include:

- The number of U.S. suppliers to the Pentagon has dropped sharply this decade as companies found the business unprofitable or became exasperated with bureaucratic requirements.

- To induce other countries to buy planes, tanks and other weapons from them, many prime contractors routinely agree to buy more parts and components from those countries under what are called offset deals.

- Foreign competitors have become more aggressive in seeking business in the United States. Foreign corporations have also been acquiring a small but growing number of U.S. contractors.

- In some cases the Pentagon is encouraging foreign companies to bid for more of its business, seeking to promote international cooperation in weapons design and manufacture.

The trend is hard to document. The Defense Department does track military sales to and purchases from the 19 allies with which the United States has reciprocal

military procurement agreements. Pentagon procurement from companies in those countries rose to \$3.7 billion in 1987, the most recent year for which statistics are available, from \$2 billion in 1983.

These figures include prime and major subcontracting awards.

But analysts outside the government say the figure for procurement from all countries is much higher, especially when smaller supply deals not tracked by the Pentagon are included.

The National Council for Industrial Defense, a lobbying group whose members are mainly unions and subcontractors, estimated that \$20 billion to \$30 billion, or roughly 15 percent of the procurement budget, flowed directly or indirectly to foreign companies in 1987.

The report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies found that from 1980 to 1986, imports of 122 military-related product categories for which data were available.

Pentagon officials say the trend has been inevitable, given America's free-trade commitments and the push by many other countries to develop their own technology and military-related industries.

"We're going to lose some business to overseas sources, but we're going to be selling more abroad," said Al Volkman, the Defense Department's director of foreign contracting.

He added that U.S. military contractors exported far more weapons and other military-related products than the United States imported, although the surplus has been narrowing. Exports to the 19

naions with which the United States has reciprocal procurement agreements fell to \$5 billion in 1986 from \$9.7 billion in 1983, before rebounding to \$7.9 billion in 1987, the Pentagon said.

The big U.S. prime contractors, which generally retain their reputation for worldwide technical superiority, have felt little pressure so far from foreign competition.

Indeed, the Pentagon would be constrained both by political realities and security concerns from ever giving its largest contracts to foreign companies.

U.S. House Votes Arms Sales Ban On 6 Countries

United Press International

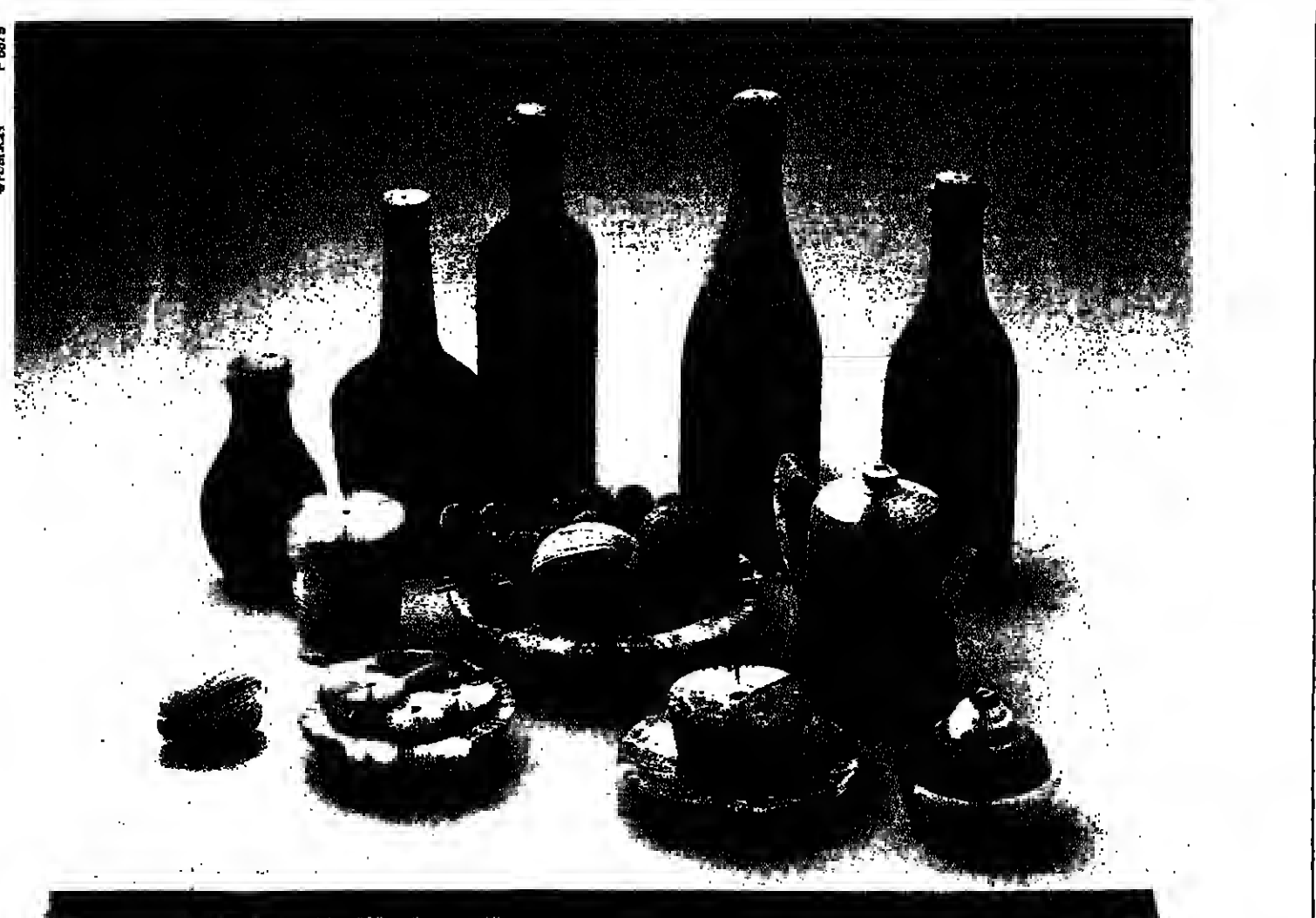
WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives voted Monday to ban arms sales to countries that support international terrorism, including Iran, Cuba, Libya, North Korea, South Yemen and Syria.

The measure, which also has been introduced in the Senate, was approved on a voice vote. It was regarded as a response to the Iran-contra affair in which U.S. weapons were secretly sold to Iran.

Barring public or private arms sales to countries that the State Department lists support international terrorism, the legislation establishes criminal penalties, expands requirements for reporting arms sales in Congress and requires special licenses for exporting some military items.

THE FINE ART OF FLYING

by Pavlos.



"La Table Magique". Pavlos. From the Air France Collection.

There is only one airline which considers flying an art form. On every flight, long or short. With food that remembers its heritage and service that shines. So it's not at all surprising that this airline is the N° 1 airline in Europe.

Air France. For those who prefer the performing arts.

THE FINE ART
OF FLYING
AIR FRANCE

Europe's No. 1

of Namibia

and Fear

y Lake

piring enthusiasm of the Namibians who registered to vote, and about those eligible did so, the Namibians, the man who made it through every line he saw.

A church worker told of seeing the people in the village. They have held pen in hand. They make on the paper all the right they have suffered to be the first letter they will be the beginning of learning to read.

In Ovambo land, where the South African forces have been warring, a UN official described weeks of violence. The official said it may have been a counterinsurgency force, trained by the South African army, that was responsible for the rampage in Ovambo land.

SWAPO supporters, using rifles and mortars, are turning on her.

An organizer for the Democratic South African (DASA) and SWAPO, admitted he had mobilized Kooeres members to work. But he knows that once is burning his party. He seems sure of how to control it.

A SWAPO organizer explained according to most others, SWAPO has been responsible for less violence than its opponents. "We have been instructing our people to be patient. They are not ready for independence, but if the attacks continue, it will be hard for SWAPO to control the people."

A UN police monitor is here because he must stand by and observe while his counterparts South-West African police prevent violence. Nor can he much to correct the behavior. And he is worried by the numbers of guns and grenades in the hands of the people.

A white police chief in the area expresses his fears in ominous words. "We know that if SWAPO wins, they will fight again. We plan for it."

In Windhoek, a white civil servant continues to receive the threats that refer to the nation of his friend Anton Linder, a white member of SWAPO.

At our hotel in Windhoek, we were told by a local German-speaking businessman, full of beer and rage, he accuses the UN and Americans of running the country. "But we have the guns," he says. His words become surrealistic. "And God did not lose the war."

We hope that more typical men like him and the white officers we met was a white officer who told us that the quiet area of the country is hopeful about the future. "Reconciliation is very possible. We will need help from the white community to be truly independent. Please do not forget that."

It is no wonder that human rights are threatened by war and fear. People who live in fear must learn to compete within the rules of a democratic process. In circumstances, politics is won by other means. In the process, the rights of peace must be protected.

This is not easy. Almost every election will be held and is certified as free and fair by the UN. But the current election marks against future reconciliation and increases the chance of future hostilities.

The stakes are large, not only the possibility of peace in Angola or South Africa. A white South African is temporarily working in Namibia as a supporter of the South African government. He is carefully watching the way the South African government will bring "peace" to Namibia, he says. "If we are well in South Africa."

An American working in the area and hopes Washington will be the danger in the violence. "South Africans must get their act together and stop the violence. I hope our own government is doing all it can to get South Africa to act."

South Africa would serve the interests of South Africa, Angolans, the United States and others. But it would help my support in Namibia. The South African government will bring the peace and security they deserve.

The writer is a professor of international relations at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He contributed this column to the New York Times.

YEARS AGO

1939: War Declaration

PARIS — Hitler will conclude his war in the middle of May. He will declare war on France and Britain. He will be victorious. He will be victorious. He will be victorious.

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The Last Word Is Gorbachev's

Glasnost Shouldn't Be Mistaken for Press Freedom

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As the Soviet press has become a daily riot of sensationalism, from UFOs to sacrilegious critiques of the Bolshevik Revolution, Westerners and even many Soviet readers have come to mistake glasnost for freedom of the press.

In the last week, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has helped to set the record straight. By purging one editor, threatening another and rebuking Soviet journalists in general for a lack of team spirit, Mr. Gorbachev has reminded the world that he sees glasnost, his policy of openness, not as a right but as a tool — and a tool that, just now, is not working the way he wants.

During nearly five years of Mr. Gorbachev's rule, glasnost has served a series of purposes. After the suffocating conformity of the Brezhnev years, it has helped win over Soviet intellectuals to Mr. Gorbachev's causes, not to mention winning over the West, which has adopted the word glasnost and put it on T-shirts.

It has been a weapon against Mr. Gorbachev's adversaries, the feudal Communist functionaries who stood in the way of change, and it has helped discredit his predecessors, who are blamed for bequeathing Mr. Gorbachev a corrupt and inefficient system.

It has exposed to public view the breadth of the problems confronting the country, thus creating the rationale for major changes.

And it has brought a wide range of people into the search for solutions, by giving them that first fundamental requirement of citizenship, a voice.

To Mr. Gorbachev's frustration, however, glasnost is not delivering what he wants now: a sense of common purpose to hold the country together, calm it down and

move it through its period of crisis. With censorship relaxed, editors who once watched the mood of the party's ideological department now watch the circulation figures, and they have learned that good news and uplifting appeals do not generally sell newspapers, least of all in the Soviet Union, where the public is not inclined to believe that things are getting better.

In the competition for readers' attention, editors seek out com-

NEWS ANALYSIS

mentators with the most daring and provocative opinions, and vie to be first in print with what was banned last week.

Except for foreign policy, little is now regarded as firmly off-limits. A film magazine published a scathing feminist satire in which the worthless currency is named for Mr. Gorbachev. Several authors have suggested that Lenin was virtually a terrorist.

Mysticism sells better than communism. The newspaper Evening Moscow recently advertised that one issue had been charged with healing energy by a television hypnotist. It was an instant sellout, soon to be repeated.

Many editors still subscribe to Lenin's view of the press — "a collective propagandist and a collective agitator" — and use their newspapers to promote an agenda, but they do not feel as tightly bound by the party's notions of what the agenda should be. Some publications prod Mr. Gorbachev to greater leaps, others grouse that things are moving too fast.

It was interesting that the newspaper Mr. Gorbachev singled out for a special scolding was one that does not campaign for a point of view — the weekly tabloid Argumenty i Fakty.

Unlike almost every other Soviet

newspaper, Argumenty i Fakty runs no editorials or crusading polemics from staff commentators. It prints primarily short, no-nonsense interviews, informative articles and polls, mainly inspired by mail from its insatiably curious readers.

The formula has worked so well that Argumenty i Fakty is now the best-selling newspaper in the world, 26 million copies a week, as of Oct. 1. Few Soviet officials decline an interview with the paper.

Last week, after Argumenty i Fakty published a reader survey that cast doubt on Mr. Gorbachev's popularity and glorified his more radical critics, the Communist Party began a campaign to drive the editor, Vladislav A. Starkov, out of his job. He has resisted, noting that the newspaper belongs to the Soviet Lecture Society and not the Communist Party.

Mr. Starkov may emerge from his purgatory, signed but still in charge. In a gesture of half-apology, the paper has conceded that its reader survey was "unobjective" and is printing more scientific data showing that 66 percent of the public supports Mr. Gorbachev.

But the rest of the press has gotten the message that the Soviet leader is not happy, and that he has formidable powers of intimidation still at his command.

Mr. Gorbachev and those around him complain with mounting dismay that the press has split the public into factions, discouraged them with a steady diet of bad news and raised the level of anxiety about crime and ethnic unrest.

"There is complete chaos in the press," said Vadim V. Bakatin, the minister of internal affairs.

"People say whatever they feel like saying," he added, charging vaguely that "certain forces" use this agitation to advance their own ambitions.

The press promises to become



Mikhail S. Gorbachev with Soviet deputies on Monday during a Supreme Soviet session in Moscow.

even more free-spirited and competitive if the new Soviet legislature approves a law awaiting its attention this week. The press law would move toward real freedom of the press by outlawing censorship and allowing the creation of truly independent newspapers.

Perhaps anticipating this, Mr. Gorbachev has set out to reassert control over the party's vast newspaper network, including the one paper people look to for clear insights into the party's direction — Pravda, the main party organ.

In recent years, Pravda has reflected the party's internal confusion and declining authority.

In dismissing the conservative editor, Viktor G. Afanasyev, and installing a close adviser, Ivan T. Frolov, the Soviet leader has sent a signal that he wants the party press,

at least, to begin turning glasnost to the purpose of consolidation.

Communist Party editors tempted to confuse glasnost with an anything-goes approach may consider the experience of Banner of Communism, the only daily newspaper in Nizhny Novgorod, northwest of Moscow.

This month the editor of the newspaper decided to publish a fire-breathing speech delivered by the historian Yuri N. Afanasyev, who is not related to the ousted Pravda editor. Mr. Afanasyev also is the local congressman, representing Nizhny Novgorod in the legislature.

He is also a prickly radical increasingly out of favor with Mr. Gorbachev. He has helped organize a minority faction in the congress that favors legalizing private property, creating alternative parties and dismantling the police state.

Word of the Nizhny Novgorod editor's plans was quickly passed to the local Communist Party organization, which banned Mr. Afanasyev's speech.

Last week, readers in Nizhny Novgorod picked up Banner of Communism and found an article condemning Mr. Afanasyev for his remarks, which they have not been allowed to read in full.

Indignant readers, giddy with glasnost, have announced a demonstration to protest what they call the "unconstitutional" suppression of their deputy's words.

But no Soviet editor would be surprised by what happened. They learned long ago that, as the American press critic A.J. Liebling once observed, freedom of the press belongs to the man — or party — that owns one.

Anthony Quayle, Actor and Director, Dies at 76

New York Times Service

Sir Anthony Quayle, 76, a versatile actor and director who helped establish Stratford-upon-Avon as a major center of British theater, died of cancer on Friday at his home in London.

Sir Anthony, who performed on the stage, on television and in more than 30 films, was an Academy Award nominee in 1970 for his supporting role in the historical film "Anne of the Thousand Days." He was knighted in 1985.

In a career that lasted more than a half-century, Sir Anthony was best remembered for his film roles in "The Wrong Man" in 1957, "The

Guns of Navarone" in 1961 and "Lawrence of Arabia" in 1963.

On the stage, Sir Anthony was an accomplished Shakespearean actor whose roles ranged widely across the classical repertory. On Broadway, he was celebrated for his performances in the title roles of "Tamburlaine the Great" in 1956, and "Galileo" in 1967.

In 1970, he played on Broadway a bloody-minded author of detective stories in Anthony Shaffer's play "Sleuth."

Other deaths: M. King Hubbert, 86, whose work in physics and geology

brought radical changes in the petroleum industry, Wednesday in Bethesda, Maryland, after undergoing treatment for a pulmonary embolism.

Princess Gina of Liechtenstein, 67, wife of the head of state of the principality, Wednesday in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. She had been undergoing treatment for an undisclosed illness.

Walter Farley, 74, whose 20 "Black Stallion" novels about friendships between horses and children charmed young readers for nearly 50 years, Oct. 17 of heart failure in Venice, Florida.

Dan Ben-Amotz, 66, an author who was a cultural symbol for many Israelis, Friday of liver cancer in Jerusalem.

Alfred Hayes, 79, who headed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York until 1975 and played a pivotal role in the national and world banking systems for nearly two decades, Sunday in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Ewan MacColl, 74, who led the folk music revival in Britain and wrote the Grammy award-winning ballad "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," of a heart attack Sunday in London after heart surgery.

Coal Miners in Siberia Strike Briefly Despite a Ban Voted by Parliament

Reuters

MOSCOW — As many as 20,000 coal miners in the Kuzbass region of Siberia staged a two-hour protest strike on Monday despite a ban on such work stoppages voted by the Soviet parliament this month.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, said miners in Siberia, who began a wave of strikes that paralyzed much of the Soviet coal industry in July, were protesting management failure to carry out promised reforms. The miners were joined by other workers, including railroad men, Tass continued.

On Oct. 3, the Soviet parliament banned strikes in energy, transport and other essential sectors to prevent labor unrest before winter. Soviet leaders have yet to specify how they will enforce the ban or what penalties will be imposed on those who break it.

The July strike cost the Soviet Union an estimated 3 billion rubles (\$4.7 billion at the official rate of exchange.)

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Wilfredo Sánchez, the Honduran minister of defense, searching the wreckage of the TAN-SAHSA 727 for his daughter's body.

Looters Hinder Honduran Jet-Crash Inquiry

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—Hundreds of looters and curiosity seekers have overrun the wreckage of a Honduran jet crash, hampering efforts to determine the cause of the weekend accident, which left 131 dead.

"Everyone trampled everything down," said Barry Trotter, head of a U.S. team investigating the crash. Honduran officials were unfamiliar with the importance of sealing off a plane crash site, Mr. Trotter added.

The TAN-SAHSA Boeing 727-200 crashed early Saturday on the last leg of a flight from San José, Costa Rica, that stopped in Managua. A survivor said the plane shook violently and seemed to plunge just before it crashed into a hillside. Fifteen of the 146 people aboard, including the pilot, survived.

Mr. Trotter said that the looting would not

necessarily cripple the investigation, but that evidence had been obscured. "There are no ground scars that would show the angle the plane hit at, how it broke up and dissipated energy, how it slid," he said.

The first people to reach the site were peasant farmers, some of whom live in houses only 70 meters (about 75 yards) away. They helped rescue survivors and rushed them to hospitals in pickup trucks. Within an hour after the crash, the site was overrun by more than 100 people sifting through luggage, clothes and papers.

Soldiers were seen sorting clothing. Children stuffed toys and clothes into bags. One fireman was observed leaving with a suitcase under his coat. Wallets and billfolds also were taken.

Few corpses arrived at the morgue in Tegucigalpa wearing watches.

Major Carlos Aguilar, the Honduran Armed Forces liaison to the investigators, said the site was not secured until Sunday afternoon, almost 36 hours after the crash. Some looters were peasants, who earn about \$1 a day, but Major Aguilar said roads in the area 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) from Tegucigalpa were jammed with curiosity seekers on Sunday outings.

Speculation on the cause of the crash centered on bad weather along the approach path. Tegucigalpa's airport is at the base of a ring of often cloud-covered mountains, as if it were at the bottom of a soup bowl.

There was also speculation that the 727, more than 20 years old, might have had metal fatigue, which has affected other old jets.

In Washington, All the Feud Fit to Print

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The feud pits a true believer against a four-star admiral, a six-shooter against a 16-inch gun on a battleship.

Neither Elliott Abrams, the former assistant secretary of state who shaped the Reagan administration's Panama policy, nor Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who argued to keep U.S. troops from fighting in Panama, still holds his government post.

But both have an abundance of ill will left over from the days when they vied for control of policy. Now their animosities have been played out in public, complete with name-calling and jousting in the Op-Ed pages of The New York Times and The Washington Post.

It is a display that tells a lot about the two men, but perhaps it tells even more about the state of the art of feuding in Washington in the ideological '80s.

"I was aware for a long time that Abrams was bad-mouthing me under the table all over town, saying, 'Isn't it sort of weird that the JCS are wimps,' and things like that," Admiral Crowe said in an interview in a small office he has kept at the Pentagon since he retired earlier this month. "Now that I'm free to talk, I felt I should throw down the gauntlet."

Mr. Abrams was only too willing to take it up.

"The chairman's position consists of distortions, name-calling and leaks," he said in a telephone interview from Brazil, where he was representing a client of his law firm. "Basically the position of the JCS was: 'Count us out. Maybe the State Department, the CIA or the Treasury can do something, but don't look at us. Period.'"

Bare-knuckled battles of words are rare in a city where government officials generally curse their political foes in closed-door meetings or off-the-record remarks to think tank audiences. Public discussions of who-said-what in policy meet-



William J. Crowe Jr.

Elliott Abrams

It is a display that tells a lot about the two men, but perhaps it tells even more about the state of the art of feuding in Washington in the ideological '80s.

ings would violate convention and secrecy rules and probably get the offenders thrown out of their jobs.

The heart of the debate centers on whether, as Mr. Abrams argues, the admiral's refusal to use force in Panama was responsible for keeping General Manuel Antonio Noriega in power, or, as Admiral Crowe believes, that policy goal was never worth risking the loss of American lives and the alienation of Latin governments.

In his Op-Ed articles in The Times and The Post this month, Mr. Abrams accused the admiral of delay, obfuscation, gross exaggeration of the military threat from Panama's defense forces, leaks of sensitive White House meetings and contempt for the civilians who disagreed with him. [The articles

were also published in the International Herald Tribune.]

In a letter last week to the editor of The New York Times — also published in the International Herald Tribune — Admiral Crowe fought back.

He called Mr. Abrams' proposals "naïve in their formulation and reckless in their casual commitment of our military men and women."

Such recklessness, he continued, "is not unknown among young appointees who have never served in uniform."

Analysts in and out of government were stunned that two high-profile people who held such influential posts would comment on such sensitive matters so personally.

"It's not in the nature of either of these guys to make personal attacks, but here they were, two players just out of the government, and they grabbed the opportunity to make their points," said Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal advisor for both the Reagan and Bush administrations.

"And," he said, "this is a town that, if you play dirty, you'll get it back."

Both Mr. Abrams and Admiral Crowe are fierce intellectuals who relish a good fight, but that's where the comparison stops.

Admiral Crowe, 64, is rumpled even in his formal uniform with his 33 medals and decorations. The holder of a doctorate in politics from Princeton University, he has never commanded a ship larger than a diesel submarine in 47 years of military service, although he has served in Vietnam, the Middle East, Western Europe and the Pacific.

Mr. Abrams, 41, is well-spoken and well-tailored, a Harvard-educated conservative lawyer from New York who has never served in the military.

A master of well-argued staccato diatribes, he was the most forceful defender of Reagan doctrine in Central America, calling himself a "gladiator" for the cause and advocating an American military invasion of Nicaragua following the assault on Grenada in 1983.

Both men say that their motive in going public with their differences was to set the record straight and to set the tone of future policy debate on Panama. But it is doubtful that the two will have much to say to each other again.

"After Panama I don't wish to have a personal relationship with Admiral Crowe because he and his staff went beyond the bounds of the acceptable," Mr. Abrams said. The admiral, who often says he can get along with anybody, gets less personal. He says: "I don't want to start a running gun battle with Elliott. This was sort of fun. People shouldn't make too much out of it."

Drug War in Peru Is Stalling

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

LIMA—In this country where 65 percent of the world's coca crop is grown, the United States and the government are waging a tiny anti-drug campaign with a handful of men and helicopters.

Each day, unless it rains, 20 to 40 Peruvian policemen and three or four agents from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration fly into the jungle in American-piloted helicopters in search of simple field laboratories and dirt airstrips.

Of the scores of laboratories and dozens of airstrips believed to be scattered across the heart of the coca-producing region, the Americans and Peruvians have destroyed 19 laboratories and 12 airstrips since early September, a few days after President George Bush announced his campaign to fight illegal narcotics trafficking.

American and Peruvian officials acknowledge that their efforts so far have had little effect on an industry that yields as much as \$1.5 billion a year and directly supports as many as 300,000 farmers and their families.

Mr. Bush said in September that \$261 million would go for anti-narcotics programs in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia.

None of the \$74 million designated as Peru's share has yet arrived. Last year, Peru received \$10.5 million to fight drugs.

A senior American official estimated that Peru's crop of coca, from which cocaine is extracted, may expand by 20 percent this year, compared with 10 percent in previous years.

Peru's cocaine industry has been dealt at least a temporary blow, American and Peruvian officials say, by American-backed actions in Colombia. There, the police and the military have seized more than 350 drug smuggling planes and

have been trying to capture the major international drug chiefs.

Shipments from Peru of semirefined cocaine for final processing in Colombia have dropped by half, U.S. and Peruvian officials estimate. Tons of semirefined cocaine are piling up in jungle redoubts.

As demand from Colombia has fallen, the officials say, the price for a kilogram of semirefined cocaine, or "base," has plunged from \$1,400 in August to about \$600.

"There's been a lot of disruption in Peru's cocaine production as a result of the pressure in Colombia," said a senior American official. "The planes aren't flying, and the decision makers are dispersed and moving around, making it harder to orchestrate these loads."

U.S. officials in Washington and Miami say, however, that neither supplies nor prices of cocaine in the United States have changed significantly since the Colombian president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, declared war on drug traffickers on Aug. 18. This is partly because of

stockpiles in Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States.

When cocaine prices drop, American and Peruvian officials say, crops such as coffee and cacao become more attractive to farmers.

But Peruvians and Americans who have been in the Upper Huallaga Valley, Peru's main cocaine-growing area, in the last few days say that farmers there seem to regard the price decline as temporary. They give no indication that they plan to abandon their crops.

Furthermore, law-enforcement officials say, there is evidence of new smuggling routes by road, river and air.

Colombia has been the main battleground of the drug war as narcotics squads have retaliated for government raids.

But no drug lord has been captured in Colombia, and the government has had few dramatic anti-drug operations in recent weeks. This has prompted a growing perception among Colombians that the battle is being lost and that negotiations should be considered.

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SOVIET: Shevardnadze Assails Role in Afghanistan

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow played in the coup that led to the introduction of Soviet forces.

Soviet airborne troops landed in Kabul on Dec. 27, 1979, ostensibly to assist Babrak Karmal, who had declared himself president. The Kremlin always has insisted that Soviet troops came in response to a plea for help from a legitimately constituted Karmal government.

Most Western analysts say the Soviets engineered the coup as a pretext to replace an Afghan leader who had lost Moscow's trust, Hafizullah Amin.

More than 13,000 Soviet troops lost their lives in the conflict, and the war undermined the public standing of the military.

The Krasnoyarsk radar station was first spotted in U.S. satellite photographs in 1983. For years, the Reagan administration identified it as a violation of the ABM treaty.

The White House said dismantling the facility was a precondition for further strategic arms accords.

Moscow gradually shifted ground on the station, first offering to scrap it in exchange for the dismantling of two disputed U.S. radar stations, then proposing to convert it to an international space research center.

But as recently as November, Moscow insisted that it was designed for tracking space objects, and thus permitted by the treaty.

In a letter to President George Bush last month, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to dismantle the station un-

conditionally, but stopped short of explicitly admitting it was a treaty violation.

Mr. Shevardnadze and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, disclosing the concession in a joint statement on Sept. 24, said the Soviet Union had been "guided by its longstanding goal of strengthening the ABM treaty regime."

On Monday, Mr. Shevardnadze said construction of the station had contradicted Moscow's demand for strict compliance with the 1972 U.S.-Soviet agreement, which restricts construction of anti-missile defense systems.

"All these years we have fought, and continue to fight, for preservation of the ABM treaty as a basis for strategic stability," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

The sanctity of the treaty has been central to Moscow's argument against the proposed U.S. space-based anti-missile defense system.

"Yet, at the same time the construction of this station, equal in size to the Egyptian pyramids, constituted an open violation of the ABM treaty," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

The ABM treaty requires that early warning radar be installed on the perimeter of the country, where they cannot be used to coordinate defenses against missiles.

Mr. Shevardnadze said that he had taken the leadership four years to "sort out" the truth about the station, apparently implying that the military had concealed the real purpose of the facility.

He said the decision to concede the truth reflected a basic precept of current Soviet policy: "not to conceal, to acknowledge and correct mistakes."

Mr. Shevardnadze described the political upheavals in Eastern Europe as "historic, qualitative changes" that the Kremlin should treat with respect.

"New alternative forces are entering the political arena in some of these countries," he said, alluding to noncommunist political parties in Poland and Hungary. "No one is bringing them in. They arise because the people want them."

■ **Editor Won't Resign**

The editor of a Soviet weekly who came under personal attack from Mr. Gorbachev said Monday that he had been made a scapegoat and would defy Communist Party pressure to quit. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"It's a great injustice and a violation of all my journalistic rights," said Vladimir A. Starkov, editor of the weekly Argumenty i Fakty.

Mr. Starkov, who has headed Argumenty i Fakty for 10 years, said he was stating his case to U.S. reporters instead of their Soviet counterparts because the Soviet press "won't allow one line of this to be published."

Mr. Starkov said he also had been forced by officials to cancel a planned trip to Canada on Saturday, and was afraid he also might have to forgo a trip to New York scheduled for Oct. 25.

LEIPZIG: 100,000 March

(Continued from page 1)

over Krenz!" and "Legalize the new democratic groups!" and "Power is good only when shared!"

"We need a new government, with many parties, a real democracy," said Jürgen Gerber, 49, a truck driver. He was one of many in the crowd who described themselves as "simple workers" who were fed up with the Communist leadership.

A few hours before the demonstrations, a group of East Berlin workers announced the formation of an independent trade union, the first such threat during the current unrest to the Communist Party's control of factories.

The workers, from the Wilhelm Pieck engineering and electronics plant at Teltow, said they were leaving the official trade union movement because it was alienating to the party and was not defending their interests.

The demonstration reconfirmed that Leipzig, East Germany's second-largest city after East Berlin, had become the nation's principal hotbed of unrest.

The Leipzig rally marked the fourth straight Monday that a protest march in the city set a new record as the largest demonstration in East Germany since a workers' uprising in 1953.

Protesters have been gathering in Leipzig on Monday evenings for months, starting their rallies after a special "Peace Service" at the St. Nikola Church. As recently as early September, the demonstrators numbered only in the hundreds.

But in the past month, tens of thousands have begun to show up, gathering at Karl Marx Square in the center of the city. They march in what is now a well-known route through the city's center before returning to the square.

Participants Monday were unanimous in saying that the march was much larger than the one a week earlier, which was estimated to have attracted about 100,000. Representatives of New Forum, the nation's loosely organized, largest independent group advocating change, estimated the crowd at about 150,000.

Explanations varied as to why the demonstrations in Leipzig are so much larger than elsewhere in the country. Some said the East Berliners are pampered, while others attributed the Leipzig unrest to the "loud-mouthed" Saxon temperament.

JAPAN: After 18 Months, Liberal Democrats Are Regaining Their Grip

(Continued from page 1)

about Mr. Kaifu's staying power than they had been when he assumed office three months ago.

Since then, public-opinion polls have offered ambiguous evidence. In some, the prime minister's approval rate has approached 50 percent of those questioned, which suggests that he enjoys more than double the support of his immediate predecessors. Noboru Takeshita and Sosuke Uno.

In a survey published last week, however, Mr. Kaifu's popularity was shown to have declined several percentage points. What has buoyed members of the Kaifu administration is the steeper ratings decline of Takako Doi, the Socialist leader, who captivated voters and commanded near-constant media attention only a month or two ago.

Japanese voters show no sign that they are happier with the governing party's attitudes than they were at the height of the Recruit stock-trading scandal or with the exposure of Mr. Uno's private affairs. But there is now a palpable sense of disillusion with the notion that the Socialists could bring in a more contemporary, straightforward style.

They have failed, first, to reshape their positions convincingly in foreign policy, defense, nuclear power and other matters. And in spite of Miss Doi's announced ambition to assume power in Japan, the numbers simply are not there, political analysts assert.

For one thing, to catapult the 60-year-old constitutional lawyer to Japan's highest office would require the support of three fence-sitting opposition parties, all of which are leaning toward familiar alliances with the Liberal Democrats. But, more important, a winning coalition would also have to include the Japan Communist Party — a numerical necessity and a political impossibility.

Despite its control over the Diet's upper house, the opposition's parliamentary performance has been lackluster at best during the last several weeks. Faced with the need to project an image of responsibility, the Socialists have been unable to project an image of responsibility. The Socialists have been unable to project an image of responsibility.

Even on the one issue on which they could have gained ground — the 3 percent sales tax imposed in April — the Socialists have fallen down. Critical of the tax but unable to advance an alternative, the So-

cialists have now asked for two years to develop another tax-reform package. This is a virtual admission of bankruptcy in matters of national policy.

Opposition parties have also been subdued by another scandal involving large political donations. Recent news reports indicate that members of all leading political parties received funds several years ago from Japan's pachinko, or pinball, industry. Pachinko parlor operators had sought to defeat legislation calling for a computerized payment system that would reduce opportunities for tax evasion.

The governing party received substantially more in pachinko donations than the Socialists, according to reports published last week. But the Liberal Democrats have remained on the offensive by threatening to sacrifice their own members to damage their adversaries. A senior Liberal Democratic official announced several days ago that the party would support the tax-evasion curb in question.

Despite the opposition's weaknesses, however, one of Mr. Kaifu's points of vulnerability remains his dependence on the leaders of major party factions for support. Some Diet members say the prime minister's successes could eventually

persuade faction leaders that politicians tainted by scandals can return to influential positions without the risk of a reaction among voters.

More immediately, the tax issue may become as problematic for Mr. Kaifu as it was for Mr. Takeshita. Although the public has more or less accepted the tax, it is still looking for changes promised by the governing party in the heat of its political trials several months ago.

Those changes will be difficult for the Kaifu administration to propose, much less carry out. Mr. Takeshita, whose government shaped a package of tax changes, left behind a complex set of give-and-take measures that one Liberal Democratic Diet member likened to a house made of matchsticks. Remove one stipulation, and those applying to numerous other special interests will appear unfair or inappropriate, or may no longer work.

"There is a sense of political calm for Kaifu, but that doesn't really mean too much," a Liberal Democratic political aide warned. "You want lots of little earthquakes to adjust. Without them, we have to ask whether we're in for a single big upset."

BAKER: Perestroika Reduces Risks of War, U.S. Says

(Continued from page 1)

was creating for new Soviet-U.S. relationships and how the United States planned to exploit those opportunities where they were to the advantage of both Washington and Moscow.

The address Monday, a text of which was made available in Washington, was meant to focus in detail on the administration's arms control strategy. Administration officials say they view the two speeches as an answer to critics, in particular the Democrats, who have contended that the Bush team not only has no enthusiasm for the dramatic changes initiated by the Soviet leader but also has no coherent strategy for responding to them.

Both within and without the administration there has been a debate on whether, even if one accepts that Mr. Gorbachev is sincere as a reformer, the United States should engage in far-reaching arms control agreements with him at this time since he and his ideas might soon be swept away.

Mr. Baker's speech, which officials said represented administration thinking in the broadest sense, clearly comes down on the side of

those who want to engage Mr. Gorbachev — not only despite the uncertainties of his future, but also because of them.

"Soviet 'new thinking' in foreign and defense policy promises possibilities that would have been unthinkable a decade ago, such as deep stabilizing cuts in strategic forces and parity in reduced conventional arms in Europe," Mr. Baker said. "Yet perestroika's success is far from assured."

But he immediately added: "Any uncertainty about the fate of reform in the Soviet Union, however, is all the more reason, not less, for us to seize the present opportunity. For the works of our labor — a diminished Soviet threat and effectively verifiable agreements — can endure even if perestroika does not."

"If the Soviets have already destroyed weapons, it will be difficult, costly, and time-consuming for any future Kremlin leadership to reverse the process and to assert military superiority. And with agreements in place, any attempt to break out of treaties will serve as one indicator of an outbreak of old thinking."

Mr. Baker then detailed what he called the four principles that

"guide our search for a stable, predictable strategic relationship."

First, he said, the United States was seeking arms control agreements that would reduce the "capabilities and incentives" for either side to mount a surprise attack.

The second principle, Mr. Baker said, was the administration's intention to broaden the arms control agenda with Moscow, "far wider than its traditional East-West nuclear focus."

A third principle guiding the administration in arms control, he said, was to try to achieve "a new relationship in which Soviet military power is open to the naked eye, not just satellites in the sky."

"We are pushing to make Soviet military activities more open and transparent," he said. "Greater openness is the surest path to greater predictability and a lower risk of war."

The final principle, Mr. Baker said, was to seek ways of institutionalizing reductions in weaponry "in which verifiable treaties lock in a lower risk of war."

"We want to see the new thinking concretely built in to the Soviet force structure," he added.

■ **U.S. Envoy to Austria to Quit**

The Associated Press

VIENNA — The U.S. ambassador to Austria, Henry A. Grunwald, 67, is resigning for private reasons effective Jan. 1, an embassy spokesman said Monday. Mr. Grunwald is a former editor in chief of Time magazine.

CHESS: Man Still Beats Machine

(Continued from page 1)

what might be coming. Deep Thought can scan 720,000 positions a second. The creators of Deep Thought have developed plans for a machine that can scan a billion positions a second, and it may be ready in five years.

"That means," Mr. Kasparov said with a grin, "that I can be champion for five more years." More seriously, he continued: "But I can't visualize living with the knowledge that a computer is stronger than the human mind. I had to challenge Deep Thought for this match, to protect the human race."

Murray Campbell, one of the five scientists who developed Deep Thought, sat before a small console and relayed the computer's moves to the demonstration room.

In a downstairs room, where Mr. Kasparov played, the console, hooked into the mainframe computer at Carnegie-Mellon University, was run by Feng-Hsiung Hsu, another of the scientists. None of the five, incidentally, is a strong chess player.

Before the game, Mr. Campbell had no illusions. Last week, talking about the machine's capabilities, he said that he would be more than happy if it achieved a draw in one of the games.

For his work in the two games Mr. Kasparov's fee was \$10,000.

Mr. Kasparov played the black pieces in the first game and went into a Sicilian Defense after the computer's initial move of its king's pawn. He played carefully and precisely, building up a violent attack on the kingside and also developing a passed pawn on the opposite wing. Every chess expert in the room knew after 25 moves or so that Mr. Kasparov had much the better position.

But Deep Thought did not agree. When the machine was queried, it kept on insisting that the position was even. Not until about 10 moves before the end did Deep Thought admit that its position was untenable, and that it was playing with the equivalent of a piece down.

After the game Mr. Kasparov said that he never had any doubts, and that his position was superior all the way through. This demonstrated to him how a human mind could exploit the weaknesses of a machine. Deep Thought could analyze any specific position, he said, but was not much on long-range strategy.

"If a human player was beaten as decisively as I just beat Deep Thought," he said, "he would be so intimidated that he would be an easy target in the second game. But not a machine. It cannot be intimidated."

The second game was not one of Deep Thought's finest two hours.

GAME 2
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

DEEP THOUGHT/BLACK

KASPAROV/WHITE
Position after 17. Bb5+

White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Deep Thought	Kasparov	Deep Thought
1. d4	d5	28. Rc6	Nb8
2. c4	dc	29. b4	Kb7
3. Nf3	Bb4	30. Bg6	Ka6
4. Nc3	Ne5	31. Qb4	Nxd6
5. d5	exd5	32. Rxd6	
6. Bc4	exd5		
7. Bf4	Ng6		
8. Be3	of		
9. e4	Ne5		
10. Qd4	Nd3+		
11. g3	Bd3		
12. Bg2	Qd6		
13. Nf5	Nb6		
14. Qc5	Qb6		
15. Qa3	ex		
16. Ne7+	Qe7		
17. Bb5+			

White **Black** **White** **Black**
Kasparov **Deep Thought** **Kasparov** **Deep Thought**

17. ... Qc6
18. Bxc6
19. Bc5
20. Qc3
21. Qa4
22. Qa2
23. Rf1
24. Rf2
25. Rf3
26. Qa4
27. Rf1

28. Rc6
29. b4
30. Bg6
31. Qb4
32. Rxd6

33. Rb8+
34. Qb5+
35. Qxd6
36. a4
37. Qd7

38. Rb8
39. Kb7
40. Ra8
41. Rb8
42. Resigns.

Quick! Who did you call on the night of May 25th?

Credits/Payments \$45.99

Listing of Charges and Credits

PAYMENT RECEIVED-THANK YOU

AT&T CARD CALL

FR GE TO 2125554742

71290116 TIME 1145 DATE 05/25/89

AT&T CALL

FR 455

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If you're an American living abroad* and you need to keep track of your calls, you really ought to get the AT&T Card. First of all, you get a monthly itemized bill. A new option even lets you bill your AT&T Card calls to your American Express® Card account.** Or, you can choose to be billed to your VISA® or MasterCard®.

In addition to itemized billing, the AT&T Card makes it easy to reach family, friends and business associates in the States. And, you can take advantage of AT&T USADirect® service, which gets you through to an AT&T Operator in seconds.

For an AT&T Card application, call us collect at 816 654-6004 Ext. 60, or write to AT&T Card Operations, P.O. Box 419395, Kansas City, MO 64141-0434.

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*Exclusively for U.S. citizens living abroad with valid U.S. passports and Social Security numbers.
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AT&T
The right choice.

Coffin Design

B. Fern Shen

ASSOCIATE

DESIGNER

There's a lot of people who are interested in the design of a coffin. It's not just a coffin, it's a statement. It's a statement of who you are, what you've achieved, and what you want to be remembered for.

At B. Fern Shen, we understand that. We're not just designing coffins, we're designing a legacy. We work with you to create a coffin that is as unique as you are. Whether you want a simple, elegant design or a more elaborate, personalized one, we have the expertise and resources to make it happen.

Our designs are inspired by the latest trends in interior design, architecture, and art. We use the finest materials and craftsmanship to create a coffin that is both beautiful and functional. And, because we know that a coffin is a significant investment, we offer a wide range of options to fit your budget.

So, if you're looking for a coffin that is truly a work of art, look no further than B. Fern Shen. We'll help you create a legacy that will last for generations.

ACROSS

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ARTS / LEISURE

Stringing Together
The Story of BeadsBy Sue Halpern
New York Times Service

LAKE PLACID, New York — How many beads does the world's leading bead expert have in the collection he keeps in a tool chest by his bed in the basement of his home here?

"I don't know," said Peter Francis Jr. "Well, maybe half a million. Certainly not a million."

But that does not include the strands of Greek worry beads, Islamic prayer beads or the Catholic Rosary hanging on the bedroom wall. Nor does it count the Campfire Girl's award beads, the Chinese bridal necklace or the Phoenician headress ornaments on display in the adjacent basement room — the Center for Bead Research.

"I used to have everything in the bedroom," Francis said of the thousands of beads, books and articles that comprise the center, "but that was before I got the printing press."

With the press, a hand-cranked lithograph machine, Francis prints the papers and monographs he writes.

Sales from "The Czech Bead Story" and "Third World Bead-makers" and other works, as well as lecture fees, donations and an occasional grant keep Francis, who is 44, and the 10-year-old center going.

Francis's interest in beads began when he was teaching English to helicopter pilots in Iran 12 years ago. He was intrigued by the beads he saw as he taught, and started collecting them, more for their historical value than their monetary worth.

"Beads are man's oldest art form," Francis said. "There is no people who did not have beads. You could study any period, look at any material, go to any archaeological site. But they haven't really been studied because there are just so many of them."

Francis started his research with the National Geographic magazine. He indexed all the issues between 1967 and 1982 noting any reference to beads or bead-related topics.

"I had the permission of the National Geographic to publish it, but they think there is probably not a lot of call for it," he said.

Francis has also written, illustrated and published what is perhaps the definitive bead dictionary. Although he is entirely self-taught, his research skills have been called on by the Smithsonian Institution, and his scholarship honored by the New York State Historical Association.

Last year, a panel that included the Cornell University historian, Michael Kammen, rewarded an article that Francis wrote on the sale of Manhattan to the Indians. The article refuted the legend that Manhattan was bought from the Indians for \$24 worth of beads — he could find no evidence that beads had any role in the sale. His reward was the association's annual Kerr History Prize.

In the coming months, though, the center will be shut as Francis embarks on his 10th anniversary lecture tour. At Harvard's Peabody Museum he will talk on "Beads and the Bead Trade in Southeast Asia." At the Bead Society of New Mexico in Albuquerque he will discuss "Beads in Mexico: Old and New Traditions."

Francis founded 4 of the 12 bead societies in the United States. He is also the past president of the Society of Bead Researchers.

As soon as the lecture tour ends in December, Francis will be off again, this time to West Africa, to buy modern beads and handicrafts. He refuses to buy ancient beads, and urges others not to either, in an effort to discourage the looting of archaeological sites.

While he is gone, his parents, with whom he lives, will respond to requests for Francis's monographs. Their help, he says, shows their support of his unusual career choice.

"When I came back from Iran 10 years ago and announced I was going to do beads, my parents were a bit amused and shocked," he said. "These days they are really fired up about it."

"I knew I didn't want to live in the suburbs and have two-and-a-half kids and work nine-to-five. I didn't know it would turn out like this, but I'm glad it did."

Francis's article refuted the legend of the Manhattan sale.

Lagerfeld's Collection for Chanel Upstages Ferré

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — Gianfranco Ferré's first ready-to-wear collection for Christian Dior Monday was sort of okay but the day belonged, spectacularly, to Chanel.

Karl Lagerfeld's collection was a triumph: sophisticated, luxurious, fun, fresh and, above all, modern. In spite of ravishingly pretty

PARIS FASHION

blouses and fine individual pieces, the hand of dead Dior is still holding back Ferré.

This was frustrating, because Ferré's own collection, shown in Milan 10 days ago, was just that: everyone was willing for him in Paris.

The Dior show started well enough with black-and-white gingham check jackets and raincoats, shown mostly with pencil pants that dominated the show. They looked good in steel gray silk — a summer update of gray flannel. That is a Ferré signature, like the vast dragonfly bows that knotted at the neck on swingy jackets, the big blouses and almost everything that moved.

Under the previous artistic regime, Dior was known for its tailoring. That is usually a strong Ferré suit. But sending out on a Paris runway in brazen colors the square-shouldered blazer born of Yves Saint Laurent was a big mistake. Ferré's shiny skirts and dresses are also a cut below Paris standards.

Christian Dior was a romantic and so is Ferré. When the designer showed a hydrangea bush of a blouse in mauve blue with the fine gray pants, he seemed to be forging the right Dior image for a new decade. All of Ferré's blouses were beautiful, and especially the cloud-puffs of airy organza, shadowed at the wrists with black lace, that Andy Basile of Bergdorf Goodman picked as standouts in the show. He said that the store would buy the line and that it believes it is "developing into a major collection."

Princess Michael of Kent, a long-time Ferré fan, who had flown in from "Yoggy Venice" from her children's mid-term holiday, was unimpressed in her praise.

"Fabulous," she said. "I loved everything. And that mauve — he used it as a marvelous new color."

British royal princesses, of course, have somewhere to wear giant swooshes of taffeta skirt with a sparkly sweater (so useful for those drafty castles) tied round the hips. Does anybody else?

Karl Lagerfeld at Chanel used all the elements of thoroughly modern

fashion — shorts, transparency, bosom drapes and even a bike belt in Chanel quilting. It came together as a fashion statement from a designer in total command.

"He has doted the fashion 'Y' of the season," said Joan Kaner of Neiman-Marcus. "It was superb. He has done short, sheer, ornamentation all in a modern way."

The show closed with the crème de la crème of Chanel — ivory tuxedo jackets edged in pearls worn over chiffon dresses, flaring shorts, brief skirts, a stretch cat suit, or just left open like a shirt over bare skin.

"I like the idea of showing one jacket worn in many different ways, because the woman chooses," said Lagerfeld after the show. "And she should be at ease with the body, so that showing legs or arms doesn't matter any more."

The show opened with a small, even boxy jacket in sweet colors — pale blue, pink mauve and yellow — over a waft of black chiffon skirt.

With a scant handful of jacket shapes, stripped of their signature gold buttons, Lagerfeld juggled with fabric and decoration. Where once there was braided tweed, a full of creamy broderie anglaise was whipped round white piqué. Navy silk jackets were salted with pearls on the pockets, or had appliques of the house's signature camellia. Cotton jackets in pale colors from buttermilk through dove gray had four pockets banded with toning colors. When the tweed came out, it was in cream edged with a milky way of pearls.

Bottom halves were all deliciously different with lots of sweet schoolgirl shorts, some naughtier tight minis, but mainly georgette scissors at asymmetric angles so that it was hard to grasp, or even care, if they were short or long. Dresses were wisps of chiffon which will make delicious summer evening outfits for the young rich, which Lagerfeld wittily dubbed the "georgette set." They will also adore his black-and-white stained swimwear, stroking the body line.

When jackets were off, Lagerfeld went in lovingly to the bosom, drawing blouses in a half moon below the shoulders, draping fabrics and sending out a morning-fresh white cotton blouse studded with a single black camellia.

The actress Carole Bouquet, sitting center front, praised the little shirt, the scooped necklines and a pair of flower-power, long, pleated chiffon dresses which were a brief amusing reference to those hippie days. Wide spotted pants, their tops garlanded with jet beads, were in the same fun spirit, which was



Lagerfeld's cream tweed jacket edged in pearls over flirty shorts; Ferré's black-and-white check dress and coat with signature bow for Dior.

reflected in the fast pace of the show and its prancing models.

Helen O'Hagan spoke for the ecstatic buyers when she said, "It was the most exceptional collection."

It would be much easier to judge together all the prêt-à-porter lines of the haute couturiers, instead of finding them scattered through the crowded fashion calendar.

Jean-Louis Scherrer makes pretty dresses and they were appealing this season in prints that ranged from animal markings to gardens of flowers. The show had an ethnic and a exotic side and batik patterns came out on denim.

Isabelle d'Ornano, a convinced

customer, praised the "summer leopard" print and admired the swimsuits. Scherrer also made summer evening dresses in delectable sorbet colors — lemon, melon and raspberry — in iridescent chiffon.

Shorts have become a fashion story even with usually conventional houses. Jacqueline de Ribes, who has Japanese backing, made her elegant dresses with gentle kimono sleeves and used a pale Oriental palette of stone and gray. She snatched shorts under long skirts and a wedding dress that was a shorts jump suit appliqued with flowers.

It was fun, although it is hard to believe that the *comtesse* would have let her daughter marry in one. Sonia Rykiel also had shorts, in her signature jersey, as a major statement. These cycle shorts are really summer's version of the leggings. They make a modern alternative to the short skirt. Rykiel's summer alternative for her favorite black was camel, which looked classy for wide-legged pants suits.

Hanne Mori has a way of giving her own cultural identity to fashion. She, too, started her show with shorts — striped culottes, shown among a group of lively knits. Shorts also appeared in animal prints. But her personal calligraphy showed in the delicate cloud prints

on blue and white separates and in lively swimwear printed with Japanese faces.

Mori draws from East and West. She had bead embroideries both as abstract modern art prints and as her signature Madame Butterfly design. Mori is celebrating 35 years in the fashion business, and was presented last week with the Legion of Honor.

Fellow Japanese designer Issy Miyake received the Chevalier des Arts et Lettres Moody, along with Bernadine Morris, fashion writer of The New York Times, and her colleague Nina Hyde of The Washington Post.

Coffin Designer Revives King Tut Look

By Fern Shen
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — There's a lot to be learned about the United States at a gathering of 3,000 funeral directors.

Indiana is "the hotbed of casket manufacture," according to a man who designs them. Philadelphians consider the Dutch-door look of a half-open coffin barbaric.

New Yorkers prefer metallic finishes, clean lines and deep colors. Coral and hunter green are "in."

Not only is it clear there's no accounting for tastes, there's no predicting them either. Guess where the \$7,350 sarcophagus of polished gold with the face of King Tutankhamen is selling the best?

"Right here in Baltimore we've sold seven," said its designer, Donald Northway, of Pyramid Enterprises in Genoa, Nevada.

Northway was one of hundreds of exhibitors who were hawking their wares last week at the Baltimore Convention Center, where the National Funeral Directors

Association held its 108th annual convention.

Terminology was everything here. "We were told: They're not coffins, they're caskets; they're not undertakers, they're funeral directors, and they're not hearse, they're funeral coaches," said a staff aide from the convention hall.

The directors were able to choose from a selection of workshops ranging from "Reach Out and Really Touch Someone: Follow-up Phone Calls" to "Another Way to Improve Your Cash Flow: Insurance Assignments."

"Obviously, you're in business, but there's not as much pressure tactics as people think," said Maurer Maurer, a funeral director from Liverpool, New York.

In the vast exhibit hall, there was enough funerary paraphernalia to send the giddy squeamish into ecstasy: embalming tables and bottles of cavity and jaundice fluid, tiny children's urns decorated with teddy bears, coffins in rows on

volving tables and electronic drawers, rolling out of hearses at the touch of a button.

Tom Ward, who has been designing coffins for 30 years for the Indiana-based Aurora Casket Co., is still fascinated by his work. He has seen tastes shift from wood to metal, from plain to fully to plain again.

"Used to be you had overthrows and fringes," Ward said. "That was back in the days you had fringes on everything, on the couch, on the dog. Everything was fringed and ruffled — including coffins. Nowadays, people are more subdued."

Displays of burial clothing gave some clues to proper attire in the hereafter: Women get to wear diaphanous sequined gowns, while men stick to sober charcoal gray suits and rap ties.

And all of those choices can be made in advance, with the "pre-need" financial arrangements that funeral directors described as "the best way to increase market share."

"We got into this business 'cause everything else in Louisiana was going down the tubes," said K.D. Kilpatrick, of PFP, Pre-Need Funeral Program, of New Orleans.

Those who pursue curiosity about funeral practices to its logical conclusion, however, all seem to arrive in the same place — ancient Egypt, a veritable funeral director's paradise. No need to convince the pharaohs about the importance of thinking ahead.

Northway labored for three years to carve his prototype sarcophagus, modeled on King Tutankhamen's. The king, he observed, was not that different from the funeral parlor customers of today. "He was trying to make some Brownie points with the god of the underworld."

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CHANEL
BOUTIQUE



31, RUE CAMBON — PARIS 1^{er}

42, AVENUE MONTAIGNE — PARIS 8^e

ACROSS

- 1 "Iliad" or "Odyssey"
- 5 Pertaining to sight
- 10 Draft initials
- 13 Former "Spitsville"
- 14 Doxneal college town
- 15 Choose
- 16 Golf club
- 17 Hermit
- 18 Woodwind instrument
- 19 Thriller starring Fay Wray
- 21 French actress Darcil
- 23 Bowling alley
- 24 Eastern European soup
- 25 Type of rectangle
- 28 Addiction, perhaps
- 29 Former N.Y.C. mayor
- 30 Devilish
- 34 "Thus with a kiss" — Romeo
- 35 Comic sketches
- 36 Seat of ancient Irish kings
- 37 Hawaii was one 1900-59
- 39 Shakespeare's "load of love"
- 40 Flemish tapestry
- 41 Colonize
- 42 Biased
- 45 Indonesian island
- 46 He's "me deep" in conversation
- 47 Pear-shaped instrument

- 51 Relaxed singer from Pa.
- 52 Obsolete
- 54 Verne's legendary captain
- 55 Algerian seaport
- 56 Hereditary ingredients
- 57 Med-school subject
- 58 — Antonio, Texas
- 59 Leaven
- 60 Tibetan monk

- DOWN
- 1 Ballet star Bruhn
- 2 Persian fairy
- 3 Privy to
- 4 Mixed, coherent mass
- 5 Chinese tea
- 6 Disposed
- 7 Secret society
- 8 Suffix with serpent
- 9 Two Spanish explorers
- 10 Famous Philippine bay
- 11 Watery, weak drink
- 12 Frozen rain
- 15 Daily health walk
- 20 "Citizen" —
- 22 Ireland
- 24 Cuckoo
- 25 R.I.P. notice
- 26 G. Eliot's "Adam"
- 27 Hibernation locale
- 28 These are split sometimes
- 30 Danish toast
- 31 Dramatis personae

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10/24/89

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OLES MODAL POSH
 TORO ARISE ISEE
 TRIM REATA STEM
 ONCEINALIFETIME
 TOED ROAST
 PLAIN DEMON BIO
 HARM OPERAS BIO
 ONCEINABLEMOON
 TOS MALTEO OONA
 OASES NUMAN
 CUING POUT
 ONCEOVERLIGHTLY
 LITIL JOEAL FOJE
 ATEN PENCE ULNA
 SIERA SNEER LEOS

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Operator in sec
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and

ET
right choice

[illegible]

da's planned restructuring, which has been delayed by the company's failure to finance a new company to operate its gaming business.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1989

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Hong Kong Market Is Set To Boom as Fears Recede

By VICTORIA MCGLOTHLEN

HONG KONG — Analysts here, impressed by how quickly the stock market recovered from a Wall Street inspired decline last week, said they expected the Hang Seng index to climb significantly this week — possibly as high as 2,750. "This market is cheap," said Mark Lawrence, a director of Baring Securities.

On Monday, the Hang Seng rose 28.22, to 2,732.17, propelled by strong interest in banking stocks.

Mr. Lawrence added that if recent political wrangling with China subsides "and Wall Street stays calm, Hong Kong should move higher to about 2,750." In recent days, Beijing has issued a series of warnings advising Hong Kong not to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Some analysts expect the Hang Seng to touch 2,750 this week.

But Philip Chan, research manager at Mansion House Securities, said, "Hong Kong has learned to withstand criticism from Beijing. It's good that we get arguments and criticism out of the way early on."

The British colony is to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

Mr. Chan, too, said that he expected the Hang Seng to climb to 2,750.

Some analysts, however, were even more positive. They said they expected the index to climb as high as 2,800.

But Mr. Chan disagreed. "I think 2,800 is a bit bullish myself. The last time we got up that high, the market didn't stay there long."

On Monday, dealers said, reports that Hong Kong was discussing ways of tightening the procedures banks use to report transfers to inner reserves spurred overseas buying interest in banking shares during the morning. But prices eased slightly during the afternoon on profit-taking.

Last week, the Hang Seng fell 78.33 points, or 2.8 percent. But it was 102.25 points, or 3.9 percent, above Monday's sharply lower close of 2,601.70.

Monday's losses followed the Dow Jones industrial average's 190.58-point dive the previous Friday on the collapse of an airline buyout bid and concern that the market for low-grade, high-risk securities, known as junk bonds, was growing shaky.

"Short shocks are not a bad thing," Mr. Chan said. "They focus the mind on the market's deficiencies and, in the case of Wall Street, help drain out the speculative money."

RICHARDSON WONG, research director of Sun Hong Kai Securities, said in a recent report, "We see no reason to change our view that 2,650 provides a strong support. However, one should pay heed to the U.K.-China dialogue."

On Friday, a senior official of the Chinese press agency, Xinhua, confirmed the agency was holding talks with Hong Kong officials about resuming the routine repatriation of illegal Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong. Xinhua is Beijing's de facto embassy in the colony.

The discussions follow an incident two weeks ago, in which Beijing abruptly stopped routinely accepting the return of illegal Chinese immigrants after Hong Kong allowed a top Chinese swimmer, Yang Yanyan, to go to the United States.

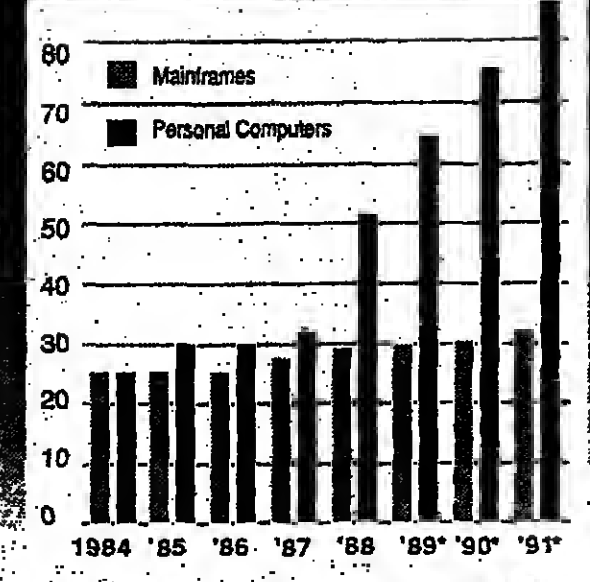
"Political risks and concerns are still a big drag on the market," said Larry Tan, executive director of Sun Hong Kai Securities. "But the market looks good. Shares are very, very cheap."

Citigroup Securities' Vickers said in a report, "The market is now trading on a prospective P/E ratio of slightly below 10 times, which is unjustified given the still solid economic fundamentals, including a forecast real gross domestic product growth of 5.3 percent and 3.5 percent in 1989 and 1990, respectively."

Vickers also said that the Hang Seng index should reach 3,000 by the end of January. Baring Securities said it will hit that level at the end of this calendar year.

PC's Outpace Mainframes in Sales

Worldwide sales, in billions of dollars.



Source: Dataquest

IBM Is Challenged By Mainframe Shift

DEC and Tandem Closing In Fast

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time in decades, International Business Machines Corp.'s undisputed control of the market for mainframe computers is being threatened, with far-reaching changes emerging in the industry.

The role of the mainframe is shifting from serving as a centralized, isolated powerful computer to functioning as a sort of electronic librarian that provides material to a network of smaller machines.

And even those — such as IBM's top executives — who scoff at the idea that the mainframe will become obsolete acknowledge the industry was being transformed.

They said those computing power would be placed on workers' desks and increased reliance placed on computer networks that weave machines together.

Yet IBM, the largest U.S. computer maker, casts a formidable shadow, and its competitors are cautious about the prospect of being matched directly against it in the market where it has traditionally been strongest.

Kenneth H. Olsen, founder and chairman of Digital Equipment Corp., is uncomfortable with the notion of mounting a frontal assault on his principal competitor.

"We don't want to get them mad at us," he said. "IBM can be a fierce competitor when it gets angry."

But even as he plays down the ambitions of Digital, the nation's second-largest computer maker, other companies are planning to compete on IBM's home turf.

Last week Tandem Computers Inc., a Cupertino, California, computer maker that has long sold computing systems for specialized applications, said it would directly challenge IBM with its Cyclone mainframe.

Some industry experts said Cyclone outperforms IBM in an increasingly vital kind of computing that requires tasks be broken up and distributed to several different machines rather than centralized on a single big computer.

This kind of computing, known as on-line transaction processing, requires a constant electronic give-and-take with remote computers; it is far more interactive than the large undivided tasks for which mainframes traditionally have been designed.

Executives of Tandem and of many other companies said this interactive computing is the wave of the future.

This week, both IBM and DEC are to announce new mainframes. It would be the first such machine for Digital.

IBM, based in Armonk, New York, said in a press release.

See IBM, Page 13

Agricole To Buy Stake

13% Holding in Big Italian Bank

By Michele Ferenz

Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, the big French bank, said Monday it would buy a 13 percent stake in Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano of Italy for 1.3 billion francs (\$206.1 million).

The agreement to purchase the stake came after the Italian bank's syndicate of controlling shareholders rejected an offer by insurer Assicurazioni Generali SPA to buy the shares. It was not known if Generali would make a revised bid.

Generali made its offer last month to buy 51.5 million shares now owned by Banca Popolare di Milano, which is part of Ambrosiano's shareholders syndicate.

Generali did not disclose the value of its bid for the stake.

Ambrosiano said in a statement on Sunday the syndicate decided to exercise its option to acquire the shares, which it plans to sell to the French bank.

The stake would be the first significant move into the European market outside France by Crédit Agricole, which is the biggest non-Japanese bank in the world. The Italian government has supported the idea of a realignment in its national banking industry to help the relatively small institutions compete in the global market.

At a meeting of the bank's controlling shareholders over the weekend, all but Gemina SPA approved Crédit Agricole's purchase.

Gemina, which is controlled by Fiat SPA and holds a 13 percent share in Ambrosiano, moved to block Crédit Agricole from participating in the shareholders' syndicate, which defines bank policy.

Italian newspaper reports said Gemina supported Generali's bid.

On Monday, Crédit Agricole took to the issue to the courts, asking a Milan judge to assume control of the shares that it is seeking pending solution of the dispute.

Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano was founded in 1982 on the ruins of the Banco Ambrosiano, which went bankrupt amid one of Italy's largest post-war financial scandals.

The new bank will become Italy's largest private bank when a planned merger with Banca Commerciale del Veneto is completed later this year. Overall it will be No. 10, behind the country's publicly owned institutions.

Paribas Launches Bid For Navigation Mixte

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Compagnie Financière de Paribas, the second-largest French merchant bank, on Monday made an apparently hostile offer for Compagnie de Navigation Mixte, ending several weeks of speculation surrounding the transportation, insurance and food conglomerate.

If successful, the offer, which values Mixte at around 22 billion francs (\$3.48 billion), would give Paribas its first significant involvement in the insurance industry and the potential for a partnership with Europe's largest insurance company, Allianz AG of West Germany.

Analysts said the bid could also give a psychological boost to Paribas, which has had to take a back seat as its arch-rival, Compagnie Financière de Suez, has pushed forward with two major takeovers in the past two years.

Paribas, which has amassed an 18.7 percent stake in Mixte through purchases on the market, applied to the French stock exchanges association Monday to bid for two-thirds of the outstanding shares. It said it would offer up to 1,850 francs or three of its own shares for each Mixte share.

Mixte had no comment on the bid, but brokers said its chairman, Marc Fournier, would likely consider it hostile and try to mount a defense. According to a French news report, Mr. Fournier has said

he plans to raise Mixte's stake in Paribas above 10 percent, a move that would require him to notify French authorities of the stake.

Paribas shares, which closed at 640 francs last Friday, dropped to 610 francs Monday.

Trading was suspended Monday in Mixte shares, which closed Friday at 1,800 francs. In July, the shares were trading at just over 1,000 francs.

Brokers said the decline in Paribas shares reflected the market's belief that the bank would have to raise new capital, therefore diluting earnings, in order to pay for Mixte. They also said the stock had lost its speculative value.

In a press conference, Michel François-Poncet, the Paribas chairman, said the bank would not need to raise new capital but would issue new shares if too many Mixte shareholders opted to exchange their stock for Paribas paper.

Mr. François-Poncet said the move on Mixte would boost Paribas' strength and help preserve its independence.

"It is necessary for us that Paribas position itself among the 15 largest banks and banking institutions in the world," he said.

He said Mixte's assets, worth 25 billion francs, would add considerable weight to Paribas' assets of 63 billion francs. Mixte, which employs around 23,000 people, reported 1988 net earnings of 989 million francs.

The insurance activities of Mixte, also were attractive. Mr. François-Poncet said, although he maintained, "Paribas' policy was, and continues to be that the group is not an operator in the insurance sector, but a financial partner for insurance groups."

Mixte's insurance holdings, which include Via Assurances and Rhin & Moselle, are expected to report premium income of around 8 billion francs in 1989.

On Oct. 2, Mixte, already on the defensive amid heavy trading in its shares and a run-up in its stock price, announced it would sell a 50 percent stake in its insurance holdings to Allianz for 6.5 billion francs.

As part of the deal, the West German insurance giant took a 5 percent stake in Mixte's capital.

■ Bid Faces Big Stakes

The success of the Paribas bid was far from a foregone conclusion because Navigation Mixte has some potent shareholders who might not favor Paribas' efforts to increase its power. Steven Greenhouse of The New York Times reported.

These shareholders include three of France's largest banks: Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, with 8 percent of Navigation Mixte, Crédit Lyonnais, with 5 percent, and Société Générale, with 4.23 percent. Assurances Générales de France, a large insurer, holds more than 8 percent, while Paribas' rival, Suez, has 5.3 percent.

Raises Threaten Bonn Growth Wage Demands Could Brake West German Expansion

By Jürgen Schmahl

HAMBURG — The HWWA institute, said at a news conference.

His warning coincided with a meeting in West Berlin of the giant IG Metall union, where a three-year wage deal is being discussed for key auto, steel and engineering workers.

An interest rate rise would further weaken the West German economy at a time when a downturn was already happening.

The West German central bank earlier this month raised interest rates to their highest levels since 1982, triggering a round of similar moves across West Europe.

West Germany, where industry specializes in high-quality engineering products, would suffer more than other countries from this latest tightening of monetary policy.

"The rise in interest rates will dampen worldwide demand for investment goods. West Germany as one of the biggest exporters of investment goods will be affected disproportionately by this development," the report said.

Income tax cuts planned for next year would stimulate domestic demand in West Germany but this would not compensate for the fall in foreign orders for the country's products.

Government surveys show most of the refugees are young and skilled — just what industry needs, as it often cannot find enough workers who have learned trades among West Germany's aging population.

Another idea might be for the Group of Seven to be given a mandate by the OECD to conduct a certain number of activities, while the IMF played a more active role in managing the international monetary system, Mr. Rüding said.

Meanwhile, he added that he hoped in a fall in U.S. interest rates in the near future because "everywhere in the world real interest rates are too high."

IMF Official Assails Group of Seven 'Directorate'

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A senior international finance official criticized Monday the Group of Seven major industrial nations for setting themselves up as "a self-proclaimed directorate" to run the world's monetary affairs.

H. Onno Rüding, chairman of the International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee, said the Group of Seven countries had no mandate from the world community to manage the international monetary system.

In seeking to do so, Mr. Rüding said at a press conference in Paris, these nations risked undermining the authority of such multilateral institutions as the IMF and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He said it was "very dangerous" to take risks with the multilateral institutions. "This was particularly true, he added, at a time when the United States is still resisting a major increase in the IMF's financial resources."

Mr. Rüding, who is also the Dutch finance minister, said his views were shared by many industrial countries outside the Group of Seven, which comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

Mr. Rüding mentioned Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and Australia as feeling left out of Group of Seven consultations. He deplored what he said was a growing tendency by the group in claim to represent the entire industrialized world.

Stressing that he was not "anti-G-7," Mr. Rüding said the seven countries were perfectly entitled to coordinate their national economic policies if they desired.

But he added, "It's when they discuss the management of the international monetary system that my worries start."

Although some analysts have attributed the recent decline of the dollar in part to disarray among the Group of Seven governments, Mr. Rüding said he fully supported the position the group took at its last meeting in September.

The group's conclusion — that the dollar should not increase in value and should perhaps slightly decline — was still valid, Mr. Rüding said. He added that in view of the continuing U.S. trade deficit, there was still some room for a further fall in the dollar, but not much.

He stressed that many of the smaller industrial countries resented being expected to help implement Group of Seven decisions on which they had not been consulted.

He said it was typical for the Group of Seven to intervene in the exchange markets and then "call Amsterdam and tell us in do the same."

As an example of the Group of Seven's thinking, Mr. Rüding broadened the text of a speech by François Mitterrand earlier this year, in which the French president referred to the world economic summit in Paris in July as a "meeting of the industrial nations."

He said this was an example of "a mentality that is very difficult to accept by industrial countries that are not members of the Group of Seven."

European Community countries that do not belong to the Group of Seven might wonder if it is still useful for their interests in the annual economic summit, Mr. Rüding said.

"Perhaps it would be better for us to be entirely free by not being represented at all, even in an indirect manner," he said.

BULLISH INVESTMENT FUND

Société Anonyme d'Investissement

Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen

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Avis de convocation

Mesieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à la deuxième Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire de notre société qui aura lieu le 22 novembre 1989 à 15.00 heures au siège social avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

Modification des statuts

- pour transformer la société en Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable et

- pour mettre les statuts en concordance avec la loi du 30 mars 1988 sur les organismes de placement collectif en France et dans la mesure où les modifications se rapportent à l'objet social pour l'investissement en valeurs mobilières négociables, en conformité avec la loi du 30 mars 1988, à la définition des investissements permis et aux restrictions d'investissements

- pour donner à la société une durée illimitée

- pour adapter les statuts à certaines modifications de la législation sur les sociétés commerciales

- pour permettre l'émission de deux catégories d'actions, à savoir des actions de distribution et de capitalisation (décider que les actions en circulation au jour de l'Assemblée appartiennent à la catégorie Capitalisation)

Vu que la première Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 5 octobre 1989 n'a pas atteint le quorum de 50% des actions en circulation, une deuxième Assemblée est convoquée en conséquence avec la loi, à laquelle aucun quorum n'est requis pour délibérer valablement sur l'ordre du jour. Les décisions seront prises à la majorité des deux tiers des actions présentes ou représentées à l'Assemblée, quelle que soit la portion du capital représentée.

Les actionnaires de la SICAV peuvent obtenir le texte du projet des statuts au siège social de la SICAV sur simple demande et sans frais.

Les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont obligés, de déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'Assemblée auprès de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 23
Australian dollar	1.327
British pound	1.327
Canadian dollar	1.327
French franc	1.327
German mark	1.327
Italian lira	1.327
Japanese yen	1.327
Netherlands guilder	1.327
Spanish peseta	1.327
Swiss franc	1.327
U.S. dollar	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Interest Rates

Forward Rates	Oct. 23
1-month	1.327
3-month	1.327
6-month	1.327
1-year	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Key Money Rates Oct. 23

United States	Oct. 23
Discount rate	1.327
Federal funds	1.327
90-day T-bill	1.327
1-year T-bill	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Asian Dollar Deposits Oct. 23

1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
1.327	1.327	1.327	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 23

1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
1.327	1.327	1.327	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Gold Oct. 23

1-ounce	100-ounce
1.327	1.327

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	155 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	+1/4
Apple	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	+1/4
Novell	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1/4
Intuit	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
Visa	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
MasterCard	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
Amex	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
Discover	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
Bank of America	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	+1/4
Wells Fargo	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	+1/4
Citigroup	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+1/4
JP Morgan	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
Goldman Sachs	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Morgan Stanley	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
Bank One	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
First Union	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
Bank of New York	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
Chemical Bank	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
Bank Leuven	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
Bank of Montreal	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
Bank of Canada	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
Bank of China	2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
Bank of Japan	1 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	+1/4
Bank of Korea	1/4	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of India	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Australia	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of South Africa	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Brazil	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Mexico	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Argentina	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Chile	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Peru	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Colombia	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Venezuela	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Ecuador	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Bolivia	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Paraguay	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Uruguay	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Cuba	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Haiti	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of the Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of the Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of the Bahamas	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Barbados	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Belize	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Guyana	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Suriname	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of French Guiana	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Martinique	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Reunion	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Mayotte	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Comoros	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Madagascar	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Mauritius	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Seychelles	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Maldives	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Brunei	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Singapore	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Taiwan	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of South Korea	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	+1/4
Bank of China	0	0	0	0	+1/4
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- DUTY-FREE -

EC Fails to Find Next Step for Duty Free

Duty free is under threat as the EC prepares for free travel unhindered by customs controls in the single market of 1992. As this deadline looms, the future is still uncertain for duty- and tax-free sales worth over ECU2.2 billion (\$2.3 billion) a year in the EC alone.

Douglas Herbison, secretary general of the International Duty Free Confederation (IDFC), is adamant that "if there's the political will for duty free to continue, then it can continue." But the fight to preserve EC duty free faces formidable obstacles.

With work on ironing out distortions to trade resulting from the EC's 12 national tax systems bogged down on proposals to bring VAT rates and excise duties closer together, the duty-free debate has been nudged aside. The fiscal reshuffle is not the only factor govern-

When, how and whether to alter personal allowances?

ing the future of duty free: The EC's commitment to create a single market free from internal frontiers and border controls by January 1, 1993 leaves no room for a business that relies on controls by customs officials because, if all goes according to plan, most of them will no longer be there.

Abolishing duty- and tax-free allowances in the EC could slice the duty-free trade's annual profits by up to ECU550 million, equivalent to over 75 percent of total profits on intra-Community duty-free sales, according to a recent study prepared for the IDFC by the Netherlands Economic Institute. Producers of tobacco and alcohol, which will be hit by the imposition of both VAT and excise duties, feel they will no longer be able to compete with low-cost supermarkets or hypermarkets at greenfield sites, whose low overheads are the key to strong competition close to some Channel ports.

With around 3,000 of the 7,200 people directly employed at duty-free outlets involved in trade within

the EC, the study suggests that 3,300 jobs are in jeopardy. There are also fears that an end to duty free could pull the rug out from under some small industries, such as Greece's Metaxa brandy producers, whose principal outlet is the duty-free shops.

Travelers will be quick to notice changes in service if the plans go through, the Confederation warns. Airports could be forced to increase their landing and passenger charges by 13 to 25 percent if they lose concession earnings from duty-free sales. Charter airlines could cut back services in the Community in favor of other destinations around the Mediterranean. On ferry routes, services could be cut if the companies are not allowed to compensate for lost earnings during off-peak travel times with the sort of 24-hour package trips that operate on the Liverpool to Dublin and cross-Channel routes where passengers sometimes never set foot ashore, but bring home their full complement of duty free.

Rents from prime-site duty-free shops — usually a percentage of profits or sales — provide valuable capital for the airport authorities. Last year, total concession income for EC airports was estimated at ECU480 million, of which up to ECU200 million could be lost with the demise of duty free. The British Airports Authority estimates that duty-free earnings accounted for almost half of total profits in 1988, and it's almost certain that Heathrow airport's Terminal 4 would not have been built were it not for income from cut-price tobacco and alcohol sales.

Uncertainty over the future leaves the airports, like the port authorities and ferry companies, unsure about their future plans. Not only can they no longer count on

income from the lucrative duty-free trade, but there are no clear indicators from Brussels yet as to requirements for screening Community travelers from passengers traveling outside the EC who will, of course, still be entitled to buy duty free.

The airlines are also keen to preserve the duty-free trade, which last year earned ECU420 million. Charter companies in particular have the most to lose. They accounted for ECU270 million of sales last year, of which almost 80 percent came from flights within the EC. An end to duty free in the single market could cost ECU80 million a year, a loss that could force up seat prices by up to 10 percent and eat into the cost-cutting benefits of liberalized air transport after 1992.

Charter airlines are also expected to face more severe staff cuts than companies running scheduled flights, given that they have fewer options for redeploying personnel and taking account of the recent trend to include an additional member of cabin crew to handle duty-free sales on board.

The IDFC warns that ferry companies could be hit even harder, with fares rising by 12 to 23 percent and the loss of up to 1,200 of the 1,700 jobs now linked to duty free.

The EC's Executive Commission is reluctant to say how many customs officers, estimated at over 120,000 today, will lose their jobs as the result of the single market. But it is certain that, if duty free is to continue, traders will have to produce an effective alternative to see that travel allowances are respected.

One option being backed by the duty-free industry is the model of vendor control, which shifts responsibility for seeing that personal travel allowances are respected from the

EC Winners & Losers

Duty free sales in \$million (1988)



Source: Generation Databank

soon-to-be-defunct customs official to the seller of the duty-free goods. The duty-free industry claims that vendor control, in use in the Nordic Union since 1969, has already been shown to work.

In order for governments and the EC Commission to adopt the idea of vendor control, the system must be shown to be at least as efficient as current measures. This calls for effective sanctions on duty-free suppliers who bend the rules, so some retailers are understandably wary, Mr. Herbison says.

Duty-free traders and tax officials are reluctant to talk of fraud, but they do stress the need to keep "leakages" in the system to a minimum. Even today, there is a trickle of passengers passing through the Green Channel at customs who have more than their allowance of duty free, but the authorities seem satisfied that this "leakage" is under control. With a system of vendor control, the number of people who make trip after trip to stockpile duty

free is expected to remain low, largely because the profits are small.

The European Commission's official stance on the future for duty free remains largely unchanged from the VAT and excise duty harmonization program devised by former EC Commissioner Lord Cockfield, father of the Internal Market program. According to one Commission source, duty free is a concession that the member states chose to offer only to certain travelers. "Duty free is a distortion, it is revenue denied to national governments and the Community, and it reduces the transparency of the fiscal system," he says. "Duty free is a transfer payment from the taxpayer to the traveler, a Robin Hood in reverse: robbing the poor to pay the rich."

While there is no evidence to suggest that people smoke or drink more because of duty free, they may buy more perfume, for example, so there could, at the limit, also be a

free competition argument for burying duty free.

However, Ian Barks, industry and European affairs manager for tobacco giant Gallaher International, believes that: "Duty-free outlets represent a very, very valuable shop window for advertising and promotion." He warns that the EC Commission's stance "threatens to take away the commercial benefit of duty free but leave the costs of segregation."

Tony Venables, director of the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions (BEUC), believes duty-free shopping is a "perk for consumers that might as well stay until all frontier controls have actually gone," even if this oversteps the 1992 deadline. The BEUC is not, however, campaigning for intra-Community duty-free trade to be extended beyond this point. "A lot of the products sold duty free are not particularly healthy," Mr. Venables notes, arguing that consumers

Continued on Page 11

WHEN YOU'RE THE KING, YOU'RE BORN GREAT.

The finest collection at the world's most elegant duty free.

Dubai Duty Free.

For The World's Finest. **Fly-Buy-Dubai**

The art of perfect timing.

To capture that golden moment, perfect timing is of the essence.

For Ballantine's 12 Years Old this means waiting patiently whilst it languishes in oak casks for 12 long years, mellowing to a rich, full taste and a deep golden hue. Only then is the taste right and the timing perfect.

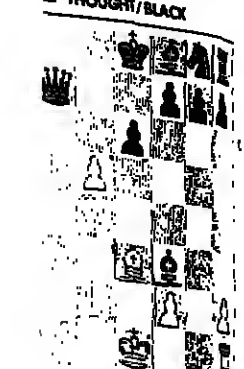
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ADVERTISING SECTION

DUTY-FREE DUTY-FREE DUTY-FREE

Abu Dhabi Plans Gulf's First Downtown Duty Free

As part of its "service before profit" strategy, Abu Dhabi has just concluded feasibility studies on the opening of a pre-travel duty-free shop in the city, about 45 kilometers from the international airport. This long-term objective of the duty-free management will create the first shop of its kind in the Gulf.

According to Mohammed Mounib, area manager of Abu Dhabi duty free: "This facility will allow the local community and business travelers to visit our downtown shop, where they can choose their goods and conclude their purchases in advance. The goods will then be forwarded to the passengers in the transit area of the airport."

Sales at Abu Dhabi have risen by 17.5 percent in the last year and are expected to reach \$32.6 million by next December. Overall growth in the last five years has been 500 percent.

Mr. Mounib has every expectation that sales will continue to move

upward. Noting that the current trend is toward higher value items and "gifts," he points out that electronics and hi-fi equipment captured 12.9 percent of total market sales. "If we could stock more items and a bigger variety in this category, I believe that sales of electronics would one day exceed all expectations," he claims.

A two-phase expansion program is under way to improve shopping facilities. Initially, this involves redesigning and refurbishing existing outlets. Next year, further expansion will increase the actual available floor space by almost 225 square meters, to just under 2,000



Abu Dhabi Duty Free's manager Brendan O'Shea.

square meters. "Our aim is to create more open areas to give our customers the feeling of being in a department store," concludes Mr. Mounib.

Lee Voysey

User-Friendly Europe Without Frontiers

Not only does the Single European Act threaten the duty-free industry, it also carries expensive and disruptive consequences for airports and airlines. Philippe Hamon, EC bureau director of the International Civil Airports Association (ICAA), argues the case for compromise.

Pointing to the slow progress since 1957, cynics claim that the single European market is at best unachievable and at worst undesirable. It is true that monitoring progress of the completion of the internal market is rather like watching the grass grow. However, I am

"Ministers are in an unenviable position"

confident that the 1992 political roller coaster is unstoppable, if perhaps slightly delayable.

To base any corporate plan on a no-change scenario would be most unwise. It would be even less wise to hope that the legislators would legislate wisely without our advice and influence. In the airport business we are alert to the need to become involved in the drafting of any law that will help give effect to the Treaty of Rome while benefiting our customers and the future growth of the air transport system.

No piece of the 1992 mosaic is more emotional or more controversial than the commitment enshrined since 1987 in Article 8A of the Treaty of Rome to remove all physical frontier controls for travel inside the European Community. Yet, by signing the Single European Act, the sovereign states of the EC unambiguously agreed to tear down internal frontier controls by December 31, 1992, reserving only residual rights to operate controls when a threat to their nation is perceived. This commitment was subsequently ratified in all 12 national parliaments.

In November 1986, when the ink was barely dry on the Single European Act, ICAA expressed concern to the legislators, seeking early dialogue and an early decision on how the handling of passengers in airport terminals should be reorganized after 1993. The European Commission was delighted by our initiative, and discussions took

place throughout 1987, culminating in an ICAA position paper in early 1988. However, the Commission explained that the decision lay with the national ministers of the 12, so our members approached their respective governments.

We had recommended that intra-EC passengers be moved from the "international" area in an airport terminal to the "domestic" area. This would be very expensive in the adaptation of the buildings, but less expensive and disruptive than the creation of a third "intra-EC" area, which would sacrifice 30 percent of an airport's capacity. Plainly, to mix domestic and intra-EC passengers is to combine two short-haul components in an airport's traffic mix, which means providing extra space. At present, long-haul and short-haul international passengers share the same area.

We asked for five years to adapt our airports, and we insisted on a once-and-for-all change. We pointed out that the step-by-step phased change, which is so usual when 12 sovereign states negotiate common action, was not an option as it would cause more delays for passengers and diminish the airports' capacities at a time when Europeans are crying out for more capacity and fewer delays.

We also insisted that there could be no justification for the abolition of duty-free shopping at airports, at least until the last customs officer had been withdrawn from the arrival channels. It was made clear that to abolish this harmless discretionary purchasing so much enjoyed by passengers would drive up the cost of air travel and diminish the investment funds available to adapt the terminals. Passengers would thus be heavily penalized.

The reactions ranged from assurances that nothing would change to offers of consultations with their airport operators. Regrettably, as seven or eight ministers in each

member state are interested in frontier controls, there is no sign of agreement, and airport operators are inevitably being lobbied off with their government's first negotiating stance before serious negotiations between the 12 have begun.

Meanwhile, new airport terminals are being built all over Europe, and in each case national control authorities insist that they comply with existing regulations, even though some of these buildings will not be opened until 1993 or shortly before. What a waste of precious airport capacity and what a squandering of resources! Uncertainty is expensive, and a last-minute decision on airport frontier controls looks inevitable.

Ministers are in an unenviable position. A nation's fears of illegal immigration, narcotics, terrorism and disease are very real and politically sensitive. If control authorities advise ministers that to retain existing controls is the only way to protect the nation's vital interests, and the trade unions of customs, police and immigration officers make the same appeal over the heads of ministers to the press, it is plainly easier for governments to preserve the status quo. But governments signed the Single European Act, and they have to demonstrate that there are no longer frontier controls for intra-EC travelers after 1992. As the Americans would say, they are between a rock and a hard place!

I have no doubt that a few months before the deadline, in the smoke-filled Council chamber, perhaps at three o'clock in the morning, a face-saving compromise will be reached that could, if we are not careful and forceful, harm our passengers and our business. It is vital therefore that we second-guess the Council of Ministers in developing the most likely compromise scenarios and then publicly discredit all but the practical solutions.

Philippe Hamon

Next Step

Continued from Page 1

will gain in other ways from the abolition of fiscal frontiers.

The duty-free industry may be encouraged by a new call for flexibility in the VAT and excise duties package voiced by EC Commissioner Christiane Scrivener, who took over this thorny dossier from Lord Cockfield in January. In May, Mrs. Scrivener proposed a gradual increase in duty-free allowances in the run-up to 1992, with the personal VAT-free allowance being increased from ECU400 to ECU1,600 and a doubling of current limits on alcohol and tobacco.

Mrs. Scrivener's call earlier this month to postpone the introduction of a new fiscal regime until 1995 was quashed by her 16 Commission colleagues, who want no exceptions to the January 1, 1993 deadline for the single market.

The Commission found itself out in the cold when EC Finance Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on October 9 unanimously rejected its VAT and excise duty proposals in favor of an alternative system drawn up by an ad hoc group of treasury experts appointed in June. The Ministers opted to continue the current system of parallel controls, taking VAT off exports and adding it to imports, in preference to the Commission's proposed "clearing-house" system for VAT and excise duties levied at each stage of the production process in the country of origin or export only.

Mrs. Scrivener warned that this would do little to promote uniformity. The Commission argued that a continuing system of double controls would lead to more bureaucratic red tape, not less, a heavier burden on industry and greater scope for tax fraud.

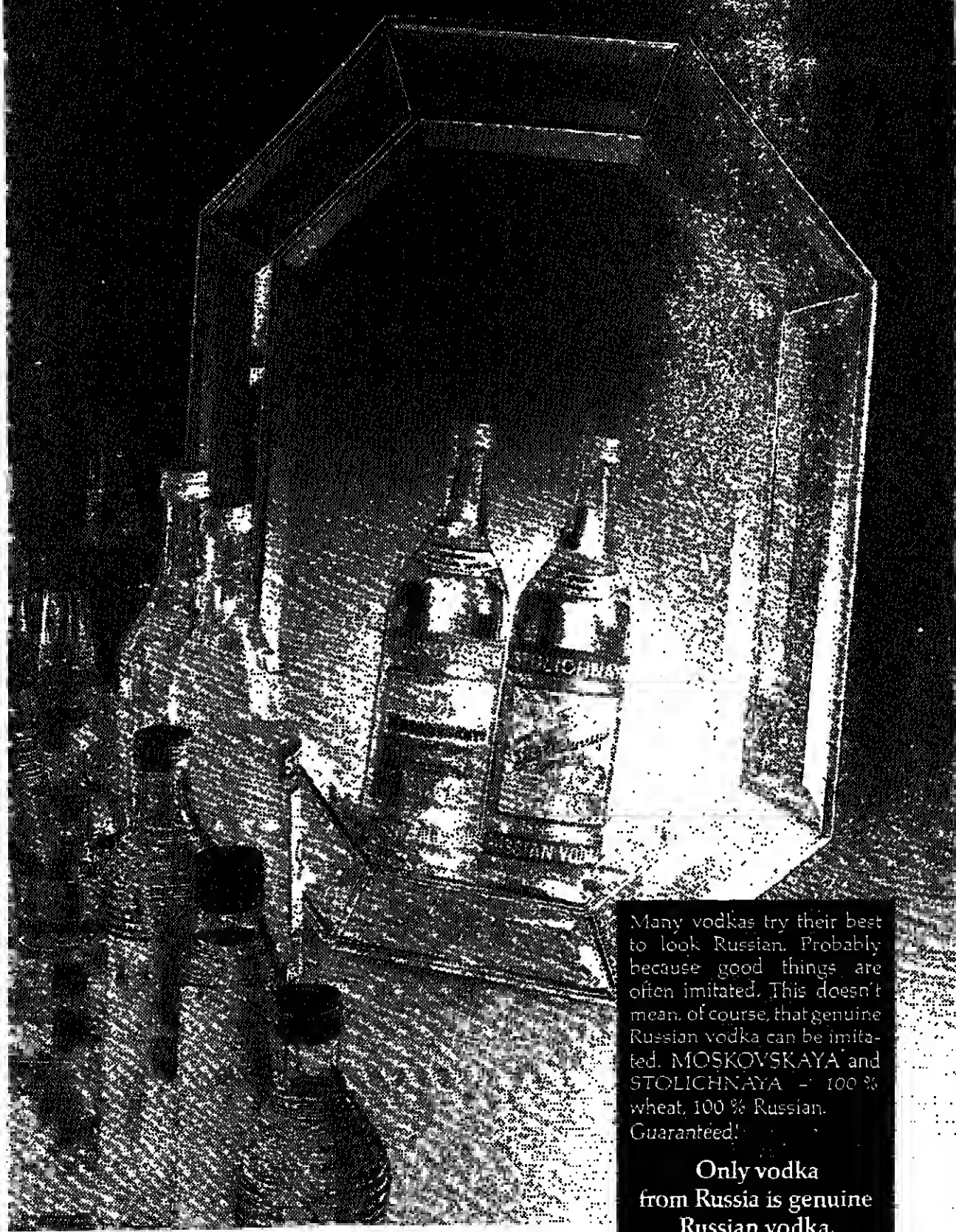
The question of when, how and whether to lift the current system of duty-free allowances for personal

travelers remains unresolved. Ireland, Denmark and Belgium, where large numbers of people already shop abroad in neighboring states, argue that scrapping personal allowances must be accompanied by some form of tax harmonization if they are to staunch the flow of valuable revenue into the coffers of their low-tax neighbors.

The debate will resume when Ministers meet in Brussels on November 13, but already Commission officials have voiced fears that the defeat in Luxembourg could delay progress toward the single market deadline. The Commission is in a quandary: how to resolve the member states' determination and its own plans without jeopardizing progress toward frontier-free trade? By next month, the Commission will have to decide whether or not to take on board the recommendations of the ad hoc group, or to risk the Minister's continuing refusal to "play ball."

Lucy Walker

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DUTY-FREE

The Classic Attractions That Lend Travel Style

International travel is inexorably linked with the buying and giving of special gifts, says Philip Robinson, marketing director of duty free for United Distillers, one of the world's major duty-free suppliers. Last year the company spent about \$800,000 on a worldwide motivation survey of duty-free shoppers.

"International travel is primarily by air, and about 70 percent of duty-free sales come through this mode of transport," he says. "International travel causes reactions ranging from elation to extreme fear about flying. Often people want to buy gifts or reward themselves for going through this experience."

William Teacher and Sons Ltd., the Scotch whisky distiller, finds that its Teacher's Highland Cream brand appeals to duty-free shoppers because of the product's "traditional high quality," according to the company's international director, Ronnie Anderson.

"Highland Cream is a blend of 30 single malt whiskies, he says. "The traveler in duty free is looking for something special, either for himself or herself or as a gift."

China makers Royal Doulton find that their Royal Doulton Fig-

urine line is particularly successful in duty free around the world. The china figures come in a large, 8½-inch version and the recently introduced miniature 4-inch version. They cost about \$140 and \$70 each, respectively.

"We think they are classics because the figurines are timeless," says Philip Guest, sales director of the UK-based company. "They have been manufactured since 1895. Men buy them for their wives, daughters and sweethearts. Women buy them for their mothers, daughters and friends."

Jacques Greep, international director (Europe) for Parfums Christian Dior, expects the fragrance, cosmetic and skin care market to grow by about 15 percent a year over the next few years. He believes that the key to having a classic product is more than a recognized

name: "Quality comes before the name. People will buy the name, but only if it has the quality to back it up."

Nestlé, the Swiss-based food company, sees its products as the appealing gifts or travel treat standbys of the globetrotting world, according to Alain Bonardo, Nestlé's duty free manager.

"Travelers see the purchase of chocolate as a good move," he says. "Our most popular products sold in the tax-free outlets are 400-gram bars and chocolate boxes, including the Swiss Legend box, which is like a book."

Nestlé, which also sells coffee as a duty-free item in Turkey, believes that quality and consistency propel a successful duty-free item into a classic duty-free item.

"The reason why they are popular is the Swiss quality," Mr. Bon-

ardo says. "Swiss chocolate is known and respected across the world. People know that and buy accordingly."

Pierre Haquet, director general of Cartier International, believes that the establishment of a classic product has much to do with the perception of luxury. As a result, the company is careful about product placing and maintains only a handful of jewelry boutiques in airport duty free around the world.

"We are in the duty-free business because we are an international product," he says. "But I'm not so eager to be in duty free if the product environment isn't one of luxury too. I am not looking for traffic as much as for the right environment. Our products must be seen to be luxurious, it's that feeling of luxury that helps establish them as classic items."

United Disiller's Mr. Robinson says that his company's classic product is usually viewed as Johnnie Walker Black Label Scotch whisky: "It is designed to attract the gift-giving customer who may be looking for a premium product. It stands for classic, understated elegance."

Form and Function

Styling can be added on, but good design must be built into a product: so says Ferdinand Alexander Porsche, grandson of the founder of the legendary automobile firm. His design credits include the famous Porsche 911 as well as first-class watches, sunglasses, writing instruments and leather goods; and his design philosophy is followed by everyone at Austria's Porsche Design Studios.

The new collection of "Arc-Line" writing instruments reflects the creative interplay of formal and aesthetic considerations. A high-quality titanium carbide surface gives them a martial, masculine feel that is reinforced by the bow-shaped clip. The new Porsche lighter features a similar finish on a design that reflects the interplay of form and function.

Porsche Design watches are precision instruments, a single-

minded purpose that is reflected throughout the design. The Compass watch, for example, integrates two formerly incompatible instruments into a light-weight aluminum case with anodized black matt finish. The Titanium Divers watch, developed for professional divers, uses a special metal sealing system and spherical sapphire crystal — reminiscent of a porthole — to give a waterproof, pressure-resistant finish even at depths of 2,000 meters.

But perhaps the most popular products of all are Porsche Design's exclusive sunglasses. A classic in optic design, they feature interchangeable lenses that allow for adjustment to varying light conditions. For travelers in particular, the new Panorama Folding Glasses offer optimal wide-field vision and the convenience of convertibility to a compact unit.

Peter Wenban



Leather Ahead in the Far East

The Asia/Pacific region has registered the fastest growth of fashion and leather goods sales in duty- and tax-free shops. Around 60 percent of all world sales now emanate from the region, largely thanks to the spread of downtown specialty shops.

Leather goods sales have risen by some 30 percent per annum, with big international brands proving particularly attractive to Japanese and American travelers. Now many airlines also offer smaller leather products, a move

that provides considerable potential for development.

Goldpfeil, a leading German producer of leather goods, is firmly established as a major player in this international market. Its newly introduced Oxford Collection epitomizes classic elegance with a sporty flair redolent of the collegiate life-style. A timeless selection of ladies' handbags for the cosmopolitan life-style is complemented by classic, simple luggage. Subtle, sensitive design is offset by a fine attention to detail, with even the

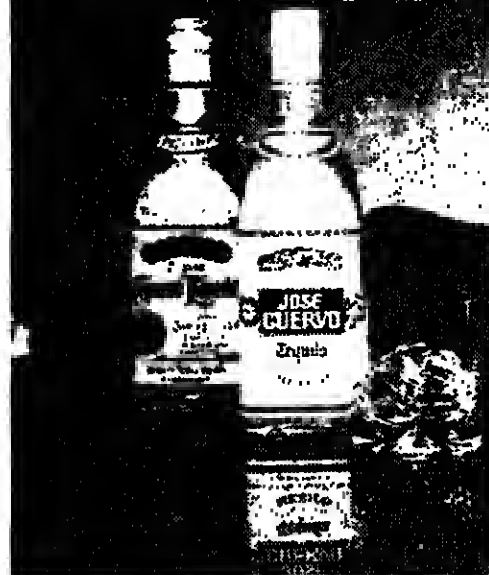
smallest fittings being turned and finished to perfection.

A selection of small leather goods, from wallets and purses to diaries and other accessories, completes the collection, in shades of saddle, black, espresso and scotch.

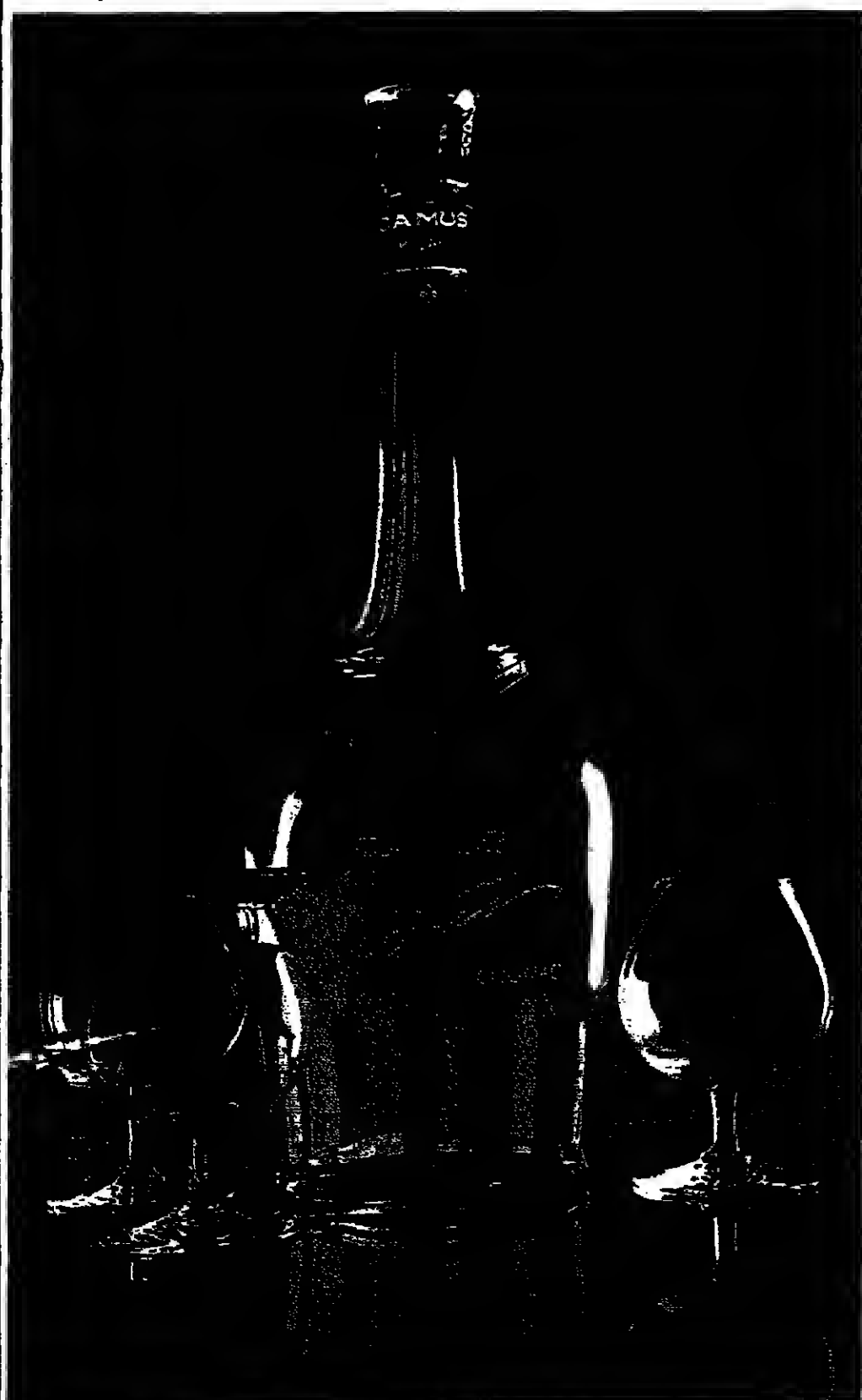
Other musts from Goldpfeil: the Century Collection, with its modern lines offset by Budapest open-work patterning, and the ever-popular Caracciola Collection, with its striking grain and rugged finish.

P.W.

Jose Cuervo The world's leading tequila



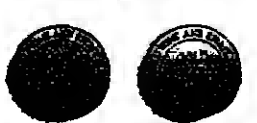
Clearly the judges had no difficulty in voting Camus the best cognac in the world.



In 1984, we at Camus decided for the first time to enter our XO Cognac in the International Wine and Spirits Competition.



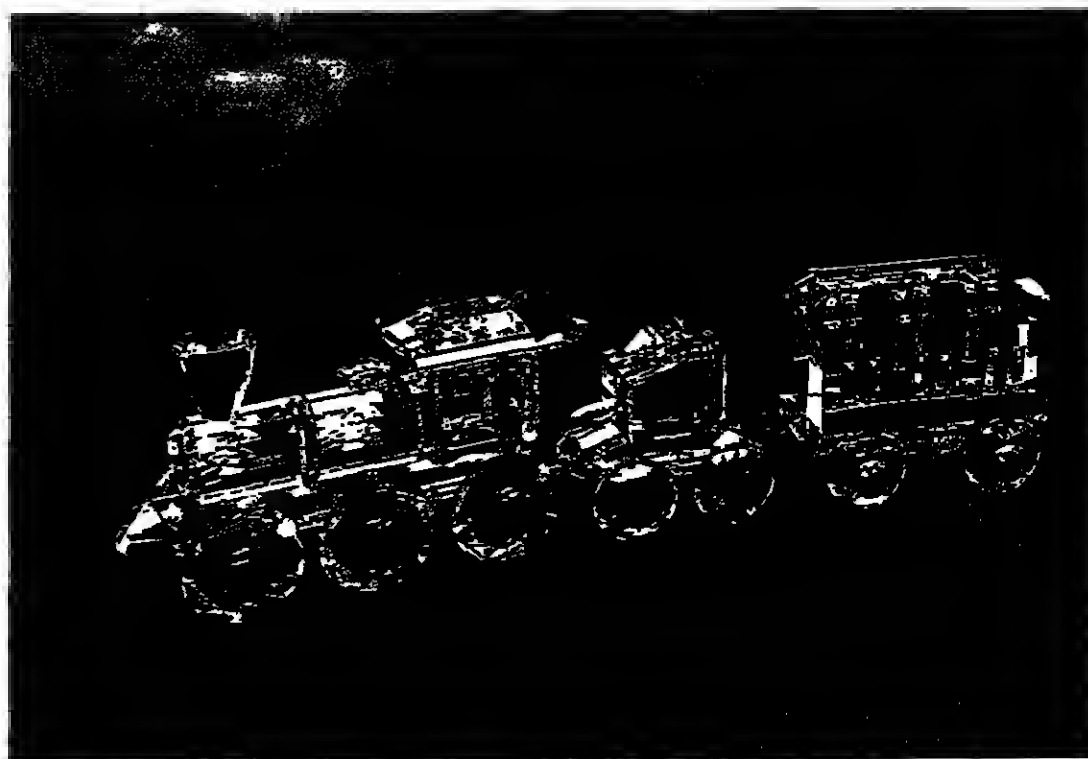
Camus XO was deliberated upon by a collection of the most highly-qualified palates in the world, who duly pronounced the Camus XO a worthy winner of the gold medal. In 1987, we entered again, this time with Camus Extra.



Not surprisingly it, too, won the gold medal, leaving Camus with the enviable record of two entries and two gold medals. Incidentally, no gold award was given in 1988. Coincidentally, Camus did not enter that year.

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هكذا من العمل

SPORTS

Special Hearing Set for Friday on Senna Appeal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A special auto racing tribunal, originally called to hear the complaints of Britain's Nigel Mansell, instead will convene here Friday to rule on an appeal of the results of the Japanese Grand Prix by Brazil's Ayrton Senna and the McLaren-Honda team, it was announced Monday.

A spokesman for the International Auto Sports Federation, which regulates Formula One racing, said that Japanese racing officials had allowed McLaren to bypass the authorities in Japan to take the appeal directly to the Paris-based International Automobile Federation.

The federation's decision will either confirm Alain Prost of France as the 1989 Formula One driving champion or prolong the struggle for the title into the final race of the season, the Australian Grand Prix at Adelaide on Nov. 5.

Senna was first across the finish line at the Japanese Grand Prix on Sunday, but later was disqualified for having avoided part of a curve as he headed into the pits

following a collision with teammate Prost. Senna and Prost both drive for the McLaren-Honda team, but are bitter professional rivals who have not spoken to one another for months and whose personal dislike for each other has been one of the principal themes of the 1989 racing season.

Prost, who for the moment has won his third world championship, is moving to Ferrari next year, where he will be teamed with Mansell. Since the Frenchman had a wide lead in the season's standings, Senna needed to win the last two Grands Prix, in Japan and Australia, to get the championship.

As with the black flag controversy that arose with the disqualification of Mansell last month following the Portuguese Grand Prix, opinion around the circuit was divided Monday on how the tribunal would rule. Mansell was disqualified, fined \$50,000 and banned for the next race, but Senna, who ignored a series of flags in Spain a week later, was only fined.

Both Senna and Prost left the track in Suzuka, Japan, on Sunday night convinced

that he was in the right. Senna claimed his disqualification was a temporary measure that would be clarified in his favor in Paris.

Although some observers said it would be no surprise to see his appeal upheld and the title fight prolonged, it seemed Sunday night that FIA's president, Jean-Marie Balestre, was ready to support the Japanese stewards' decision.

At an impromptu press briefing, he said that he had seen a video of the collision and its aftermath at the turn and that he could clearly see that certain regulations had been broken.

Senna's incident was not the first involving Senna, a prime participant in four other controversies in the past three years.

In 1987 at the Belgian Grand Prix at Spa, when he drove for Lotus, he collided with Mansell's Williams and the two later came close to blows in the pit lane.

In 1988, his first year with McLaren, he collided in the Italian Grand Prix with Frenchman Jean-Louis Schlesser's Williams.

This year, he collided with Austrian Gerhard Berger's Ferrari at the first corner of the opening Brazilian Grand Prix, then with Mansell's Ferrari in the Portuguese race.

In Estoril, Mansell overtook the Ferrari stand during a pit stop and backed his car up for a tire change. That is strictly against the rules and, once back out on the track, he was black-flagged. He said he did not see the flag officials said he ignored it. He appealed their decision, but later withdrew the appeal.

Nonetheless, his crash with Senna had the result of doing a big favor for future teammate Prost, since when Mansell knocked Senna out of that race he made the Brazilian's task of winning the championship more difficult.

Although McLaren finds itself in the curious position of appealing to deny one of its own drivers the title, in reality the team wants Senna to be the champion. That would allow McLaren to continue painting the No. 1 on its car. If Prost wins, it takes the No. 1 and paints it on a bright red Ferrari.



Senna: A temporary setback.

U.S. Olympic Body Adopts Drug Plan

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

DENVER — The executive board of the U.S. Olympic Committee has approved an aggressive out-of-competition drug-testing program, which includes oversight by an independent auditor and the hiring of an officer to investigate drug-related accusations.

It is, by far, the most complete and far-reaching drug program ever attempted by the USOC, and it is being designed to complement other programs in place or in preparation.

Edwin Moses, chairman of the USOC substance-abuse committee, said Sunday at the conclusion of the USOC's three-day meeting that the new program would probably not be ready until next spring because of logistical problems.

Foremost among them is tailoring the program to fit each of the 41 national governing bodies, which are expected to have different ways of identifying the athletes who would be tested.

"We're just beginning with this," Moses said. "We have a lot of design details to work out. We wanted to be able to go ahead by Jan. 1, but I don't think everyone realizes how complex this is. There's a lot more to it than going out and taking a urine sample."

The program was created because of the growing worldwide consensus that testing athletes away from competition on short notice is one of the most effective ways of discouraging their use of performance-enhancing drugs. Several other countries have embarked on similar programs.

In the U.S., the national governing body for track and field, The Athletics Congress, and that for cycling have begun out-of-competition testing. And the USOC and the Soviet Union have agreed to a mutual testing program, a project that was approved Sunday in its final form.

Moses said the new program would work in conjunction with those in place so an athlete is not selected more than three times a year for an out-of-competition test.

"For example," he said, "if the Soviets selected me for a test, that result would also serve as a USOC or a TAC test." He added that in time, the USOC intends to set up a worldwide computer system to keep track of athletes and test results.

A key element of the new program is the independent auditor to monitor the process, making certain that the testing is conducted honestly and that positive results are properly acted upon.

Other testing programs, in the United States and elsewhere, have been criticized for the absence of an independent agency to insure the integrity of the testing system.

The other unusual element is the investigator, a new USOC staff member, who will be hired to examine any accusations or complaints about athletes, coaches, trainers or doctors involved with performance-enhancing drugs.

The investigator would report any findings to the USOC or the appropriate governing body for further action.

Baron Pittenger, the USOC's outgoing executive director, said he expected all governing bodies to participate in the new program with the possible exception of basketball, which recently reorganized to include the National Basketball Association.

"Dealing with the pros, they have legitimate problems," Pittenger said.

The executive board acted on several other issues, most of which were administrative. One of great concern to many members was the final disposition of voting rights.

In yet another revision, the rights to members representing nine grassroots organizations were restored.

[The USOC also adopted sanctions against athletes who compete in South Africa, saying such competition in any one sport will bar athletes from competing in all sports, The Associated Press reported.]

[The ban would extend to participation in the Olympic Festival, World University Games, Pan American and Olympic Trials, and Pan American and Olympic Games.]

"If you go to South Africa and compete, you're done as far as we're concerned," USOC spokesman Mike Moran said.

[But the Executive Board tabled a proposal to ask the U.S. Olympic Foundation to divert its South African investments in order to give the foundation time to discuss the measure at its Nov. 29 meeting.]

"I feel that the foundation should divert," the USOC president, Robert Helmick, said after Sunday's meeting.]

Favored Horses Trowned In Major International Races

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAUREL, Maryland — Caltech, who as recently as June was running for a \$25,000 claiming prize in Miami before undergoing a transformation when he got a chance to run on the turf, Sunday trounced some of the best grass runners in the world as he ran away with the Budweiser International.

Jockey Rene Douglas sent Caltech to the lead in the first few strides and he stayed in front all the way, winning by 1 1/4 lengths over Yankee Affair, the leading candidate for the Eclipse Award as the U.S. turf champion, Sunshine Forever, the 1988 Eclipse winner, and Cidancer II, a high-class invader from England, both were soundly beaten.

Cidancer was the only non-American horse in the field of 11, but the 3-year-old had won four of eight lifetime races and was the second choice with Steve Cauthen aboard. He made a move to second at the head of the stretch, but faded to seventh.

The French horse Day Judgment was scratched earlier in the day after being purchased in a morning sale for \$395,000 by American trainer D. Wayne Lukas.

Earlier, two French horses prevailed on the soft turf, a racing condition often encountered at European tracks.

In the \$300,000 All Along Stakes, Lady Winner, a 6-to-1 shot, pulled away from heavily favored Capades to give jockey Kent Desormeaux, the nation's winningest rider, his 487th victory of the year.

In the \$250,000 Laurel Dash, a rare sprint on turf, Cricket Ball, ridden by Ger-

ald Mosse of France and sent off at odds of 8 to 1, prevailed by three-quarters of a length over favored Orabi, a California-based sprinter ridden by Laffit Pincay.

Caltech, a habitual front-runner, got there quickly, angling to the rail from his No. 8 post position, and maintained a margin of a length or two over Sunshine Forever, In Extremis and Cidancer II as they raced down the backstretch.

Cidancer II looked strong, gliding easily along the rail. "I had a decent position," Cauthen said. "I thought I'd win by plenty."

Yankee Affair was looking formidable, too, with a strong wide move on the turn. Caltech looked ready to be engulfed, but instead spurred away from his challengers as he turned into the stretch.

■ An Upset in Rothmans

Hodges Bay edged Steady Power by a head in a photo finish of come-from-behinders in the \$59,000 Rothmans International on Sunday at Woodbine. The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

The U.S. horse, ridden by Jean Crugnet, won for just the second time in 10 starts this year in the 1 1/2-mile (2.4-kilometer) race over a soft turf course. The two heavy favorites finished out of the money.

Per Quod, the 2-1 second choice owned by Maryland lawyer Turney McKnight, wound up fourth in the nine-horse field.

Saint Andrews, third in his last start, in the Arc de Triomphe in Paris on Oct. 8, rarely was in contention and wound up about 53 lengths behind the winner, showing no liking for the turf.

Monaco Boat Wins World Power Title, U.S. Driver Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Gancia Dei Gancia, driven by Patrice Toussaint Pierre of Monaco, won the Union Internationale Motonautique Class 1 world championship Sunday, but another power boat driver was killed.

Gancia Dei Gancia, whose crew included Stefano Casarighi, husband of Monaco's Princess Caroline, ran the four laps of the 25-mile (40-kilometer) course at the Trump Castle World Championships of offshore powerboat racing in 1:14:30.

Achilli Motors, driven by Achilli Domenico of Milan, was second in 1:18:14.

Earlier, Kevin Brown, 37, of Rocky River, Ohio, died instantly when his boat, Team Steeler, rolled over 28 minutes into the UIM Class II race. His throttleman, James Dyke of Bay Village, Ohio, was in stable condition at an Atlantic City hospital, a race official said.

The force of the roll ripped the canopy off the twin-hulled craft and Brown who suffered massive head and neck injuries.

The boat, powered by twin 540-horsepower engines, was traveling at about 73.57 mph through choppy waves when the accident occurred.

The championship round had been postponed Saturday because of poor weather.

In the three-lap UIM Class II race, Ebel of London, driven by Carlo Bonomi, won in 1:13:25.

Detroit Rower Scores Upset In Head of Charles Regatta

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Greg Walker of the Detroit Boat Club has ended Andy Sudduth's five-year reign as men's singles champion in the 25th annual Head of the Charles Regatta.

Beaten by Sudduth by nearly 10 seconds in 1988, Walker dominated a field of 29 starters who rowed Sunday against the clock on the Charles River.

Walker was timed at 19 minutes, 48.09 seconds while often rowing into a headwind on an upstream course of about three miles (4.8 kilometers).

Yuri Janson of Estonia, the bronze medalist in this year's world championships in Yugoslavia, was second in 19:49:25.

That came Sudduth, who formerly rowed the Charles as a Harvard University star. He was timed at 19:59:30. His winning time last year was 19:02:82.

Despite occasional sunshine and moderate temperatures, records were not threatened because of the wind. More than 3,500 rowers competed in the 16-race regatta, billed as the world's biggest single-day rowing event.

Ann Marden, the Olympic silver medalist from nearby Concord, Massachusetts, won the women's singles championship for the fourth year in a row.

Marden, employed in a London brokerage firm and rowing for the Thames Tradesmen Rowing Club of England, was clocked at 21:03:71, slightly behind her time of 20:46:17 last year.

Terie Jordache of West Germany was second in 21:45:74, with Kris Carlson of Weston, Massachusetts, third in 21:51:89.

The Pennsylvania Athletic Club, loaded with world-class oarsmen, won the men's championship eights for the second year in a row. Penn won in 15:34:16, followed by the Tideway Scullers of England in 15:50:87, and Nottingham County Rowing Association of England in 15:56:53.

The Penn crew included Richard Kennedy at stroke and his three teammates from this year's silver-medal-winning world championship four.

Racing as part of a 25th reunion reunion, members of the 1964 U.S. Olympic eight-oared crew, the last American men's eight to win an Olympic gold medal, finished last in 18:36:03.

The Boston Rowing Center won the women's eights in 17:24:46, beating Tideway Scullers, timed in 17:39:28. Defending champion Wisconsin was sixth in 18:15:76.

The U.S. national team's lightweight eight-oared crew, rowing under the colors of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, defeated St. Catharines Boat Club of Canada to win the lightweight title. St. Catharines finished fourth.

Tom Elwood, the Irish novice sculls champion, won the club singles in 19:58:63. Kathy Steber of the Calgary Rowing Club won the women's division in 21:44:15.

Frans Goebel of The Netherlands won the men's lightweight singles in 19:58:69.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is no better sign of the perpetual invention in chess than the longevity of the Marshall Gambit.

The aggressive method of counterattack was introduced by Frank Marshall, United States champion from 1909 to 1936, in a game against Jose Raul Capablanca, world champion from 1921 to 1927, in the Manhattan Chess Club Masters Tournament in 1918. Seventy-one years later it is still very much in contention.

It runs into so-called refutation all the time, yet it always bounces back to reclaim its reputation as a formidable obstacle to all those who would like to play the Ruy Lopez. It has been known to intimidate at least one former world champion — Anatoly Karpov — who plays it the ultimate respect of circumventing it.

The Marshall Gambit appeared in several games in the Sixth World Cup Tournament, which ended Sept. 2 in Skelleftea, Sweden. In the sixth-round game between Robert Hubner of West Germany and John Nunn of Britain, White scored with clever tactical play, but when the same variation came up in the 15th round, Fredrik Nikolic found the antidote that earned him a draw with Mikhail Tal. And so it goes, maybe forever.

The justification for the boldness of Marshall's pawn sacrifice 8...d5, is that White's development in the early stages of the Ruy Lopez is elephantine. In the latest version of the gambit, with 11...c6, the main line is 12 d4 b6 13 Re1 Qh4 14 g3 Qh3 15 Bg3 Bg4, with Black putting heavy

pressure on the light squares in the neighborhood of the white king.

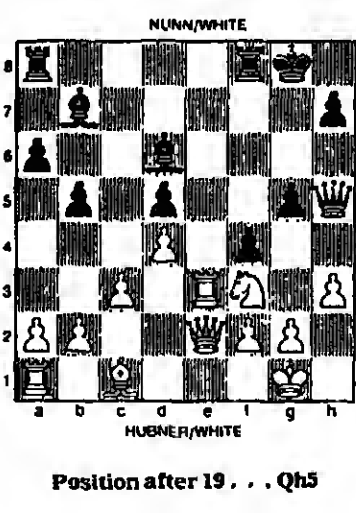
The alternative Hubner used here 12 Bb5 d5 13 Bb4 Bf6 14 Re3 Qh4 15 B3, attempts to avoid such pressure, but in the later Tal-Nikolic game, Black brought about a quick draw with 15...Q4d7 16 Re5 Qf6 17 Re3, and so on. Perhaps Nunn knew of this method but thought he had something more potent in 15...f5.

In the European Teams Competition, Hubner had faced 15...g5 in his game with the Hungarian Jozsef Fuster. That game went 16 B3 Bb7 17 Qf6 Qh4 18 Bd2 h6 19 Na3 Ra8 20 Nc2 Bf4 21 Rd3 Qc2 22 Bf4, with a superior game for White, no matter what Black captures. For example, 22...Qd3 23 Re5 Qb7 24 Nc4 a5 (or 24...Bh3 25 g3 Re6 26 Nd5) 25 Nc6 wins easily.

Nunn's intended improvement was 15...f5 16 B3 Bb7 17 Nd2 g5, but after 18 Qe2, he walked into Hubner's cunning trap with 18...f4? 19 Nc3 Qh5 20 Ng5! One point was that 20...Qg5 would cost Black his queen after 21 Re3! Nunn could not have escaped with the alternative 19...Qh6 because 20 Re6 Rf6 21 Rf6 Qf6 22 Ng5! Qg5 23 Qc5 wins material anyway.

Nunn did recover one pawn with 26...Qe5, but after 27 Qd3, the black king was exposed.

Hubner loosened the queen's wing with 31 a4! b3 Qa4, and after 32...Kc7 his 33 Qd4 threatened 34 Re7. After 33...Kd8, he chased away at the black defenses with 34 Bf4!, ready to smash 35...Rf4 by 36 Qd6 Kc8 37 Re7. Nunn, having no chance to make a fight of it, gave up.



Position after 19... Qh5

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	e5	18 Qe2	f4
2 Nf3	Nc6	19 Nc3	Qh5
3 Bb5	a6	20 Ng5	Qg6
4 Bb4	Nf6	21 Re6	Qg3
5 d4	Be7	22 Rg6	Ra8
6 Re1	Bd7	23 Re5	N7
7 Bb3	O-O	24 Re5	Re5
8 c3	d5	25 d6	Ke6
9 Ne5	Nd5	26 Bg2	Qd7
10 Nc6	Qc7	27 Qd3	Qe7
11 Re5	c6	28 Re1	Kd9
12 Bd3	cd	29 f3	Rf6
13 d4	Bb6	30 Qd4	Q7
14 Re3	Qh4	31 a4	ba
15 B3	f5	32 Qd4	Kc7
16 Qf3	Bb7	33 Qd4	Kd8
17 Nd2	g5	34 Bf4	Resigns

BOOKS

FRANKY FURBO

By William Wharton. 228 pages. \$19.95. Paperback, \$12.95. Henry Holt, 115 West 18th Street, New York N. Y. 10011.

Reviewed by John Clute

I took William Wharton half a century to begin to write. The man who published "Birdy" in 1978 was already, therefore, a man of mature years, with much to remember. As that first book so brilliantly shows, he had survived the World War II traumas hinted at in "A Midnight Clear" (1982); he had successfully coped with the drama of the self-unfolded in "Dad" (1980) and "Pride" (1983); and he was now an established painter in Paris, where he and his wife raised the large family celebrated in "Scumbler" (1984) and "Tidings" (1987).

Wharton, whose every word exposes a man determined to remain in full possession of himself, writes novels to save his life. It is a life that includes every moment he can remember, and every loved one he can touch. All must be made to live; there must be no surrender to decay. Unsurprisingly, the great enemy in any Wharton novel is time and as "Franky Furbo" demonstrates, he will go to almost any artistic lengths to defeat that great foe.

In a small house in rural Italy, William Wiley lives with his beloved, ageless red-haired wife, Caroline, and Billy, the last of their four children still young enough to live at home. The main floor of the cottage is one large room, dominated by a huge bed, where the family has always slept together, like a great intertwined litter. William and Caroline have lived there for 40 years. Their two eldest children now live together in South America. Caroline walks the country at night, traveling far afield. Wiley paints for love; to make money he writes children's stories under the name of Franky Furbo, the telepathic talking fox whose adventures feature in many of his books, and whose life story he has been recounting to his children for years.

But one morning young Billy says he no longer believes in the literary existence of the saintly Furbo, and William collapses in rage. After all, it was Franky Furbo who had rescued him and a German soldier named Wilhelm King from certain death, decades earlier, at Monte Cassino. Having been knocked unconscious by a vicious shelling, both soldiers had awoken in Franky's underground tree house in the heart of the country, where the compassionate shape-changing omniscient fox soon healed them, and taught them to speak Fox, and blessed them.

There is never any mistake about "Franky Furbo's" intense impact. Ricketty and incandescent, it is a fable from the heart about living in a state of hope, in an eternal present, free from the tramp of time, the terrible head of accident. Outside the book, it may be that nothing can save us; and Wharton has dedicated Franky Furbo to one of his own children, recently dead in a car crash. Inside the fable, Wiley lives for ever.

John Clute is a book columnist for "Interzone" magazine and author of "Stoker: Essays and Reviews, 1966-1986." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

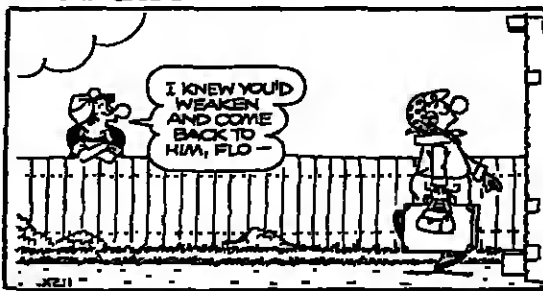
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



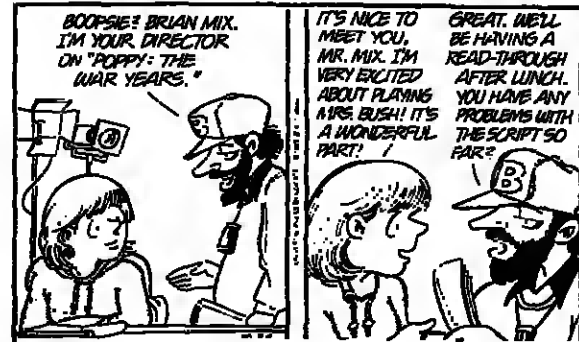
REX MORGAN



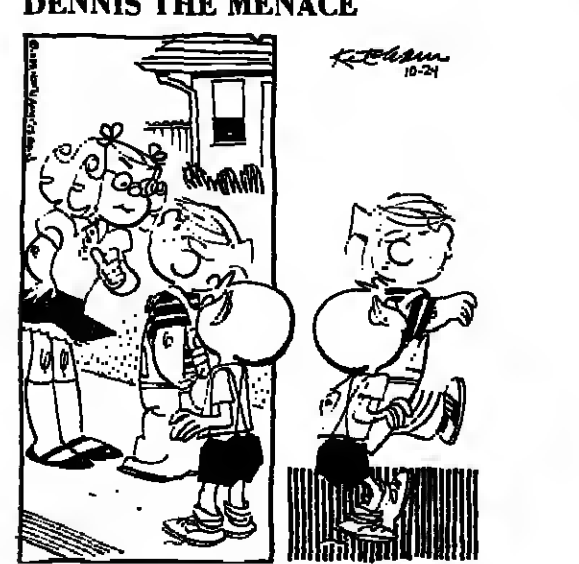
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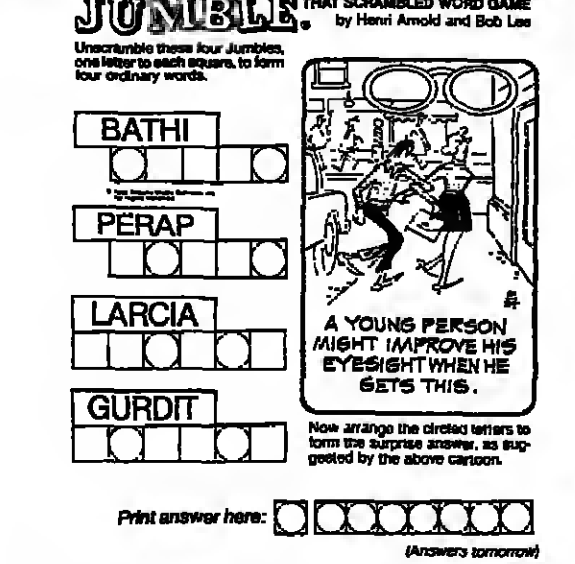
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



"I'll have you know I make new friends every day."

"She has to consider the turnover."

Yesterday's Jumble: CATCH GOING VELVET BEWAIL. Answer: A date is something you must break when you have TWO.

SPORTS

Latest Series Delay
Met With Antipathy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — The announcement by Fay Vincent, the commissioner of baseball, and Mayor Art Agnos of San Francisco that the World Series would not resume until Friday night has been met, in the main, with a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the teams involved.

Mark McGwire of the Oakland Athletics called it "a joke, that's all it is."

The San Francisco Giants' manager, Roger Craig, said his players "were getting into a good frame of mind. They were ready to play, so this will be a setback. This is very tough mentally."

"It's a toll," said Tony La Russa, manager of the A's. "You're asking the players to do not just extra work but a lot of extra work, and you're asking them to hang in there. I'm upset about that, not about having to wait."

When, and if, the Series resumes — Game 3 is now set for Friday — the 11-day layoff will likely leave spectators across the United States and around the world watching two teams at less than their best.

"What will the level of play be like?" asked pitcher Kelly Downes of the Giants. "I don't know. I don't think any of the players know. You can't be sharp; the intensity won't be there."

The Series, which the A's lead by two games to none, would continue with Games 4 and 5 in San Francisco on Saturday and Sunday, then move to Oakland on Tuesday and Wednesday, if necessary. For the sixth and seventh games.

A source involved in the planning meetings said agreement on the new schedule was not reached until about an hour before Sunday's announcement.

He had talked about monitoring it on a "day-to-day basis," Vincent said. "The earliest we could play was Thursday. Then someone on the Giants suggested that we propose a definite date, Friday, for instance, that Agnos could accept."

The additional delay means that no games will be played for at least 11 days, the longest hiatus in the history of the Series.

"When I met with the commissioner last night," Agnos said Sunday, "I told him I was unequivocally impossible for us to start on Tuesday. One of the reasons is the tremendous traffic jams that we anticipate. I need a number of days to make sure the traffic flows. Five days is enough to work that out."

He said he was awaiting final reports from structural engineers on the condition of Candlestick Park, adding that he would need "fronched assurances" that the park was safe.

Vincent said that they felt safe in assuming that the reports would be positive and that they would receive certification from the city to play.

Agnos also said he was concerned for the safety of people exposed and left vulnerable by the earthquake. "Conditions, however, have improved so sufficiently, he said, that 250 police officers had been freed from post-earthquake duty."

"That's more than twice what we would need for any game at Candlestick Park," Agnos said.

City officials were braced for the worst on Monday when San Francisco's full work force was to return to work for the first time since the earthquake Oct. 17 collapsed part of the Bay Bridge.

That has thrown the area's transportation system into disarray, and Agnos admitted, "We don't know what we're going to have in regards to traffic problems. I'm confident that by Friday we will have had time to work out the adjustments."

He made it clear that he favored resumption of the Series.

"Life has returned to normal," he said. "Cable cars are running, the opera is performing, buses are transporting people around the city, the 49ers are playing as we speak and we've had our first protest, a sure sign that we are regaining our equilibrium in San Francisco."

If the Series should run the full course of seven games and not be interrupted by rain, the last game would be played Nov. 1, marking the first time a World Series game would be played beyond October. Rain, of course, could delay the seventh-game date even longer.

Asked about that, Vincent said: "If it rains, we'll deal with it. Baseball is good at dealing with rain. Earthquakes we're a little weak on."

He said he had not spoken with Mayor Lionel Wilson of Oakland because "he's a very busy man." But Sandy Alderson, the Athletics' general manager, said team officials had been in contact with Wilson's representatives and didn't anticipate any problems from that side of the Bay. (NYT, WP, AP)

Parker Says of Delays: 'I Think It's Getting to Be Ridiculous'

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — Some of them were unhappy that the delay of Game 3 had been extended until Friday night; some simply accepted this as a fact they could not alter.

The Oakland Athletics all knew Sunday that their season was going to last longer than expected, like it or not.

Many of them did not. "I think it's getting to be ridiculous," Dave Parker said, clearly angry over the second World Series delay resulting from last Tuesday's earthquake. "Either you play it or you don't play it. If you can't play it here, then take it somewhere else."

"A lot of people don't live in the Bay Area and want to get home. I haven't seen my home or my family in nine months."

But others almost seemed to shrug collectively, including the Athletics' manager, Tony La Russa, who said Sunday that he would give his players Monday off, then hold work

outs Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Game 3 of the Series is now scheduled to be played the following evening, at the Giants' Candlestick Park.

"We're committed to playing it, the commissioner is committed to playing it, so we're going to play it," La Russa said. "When something like this happens, you make adjustments and get ready. We haven't given in to anything all year, and we won't give in to this. Maybe we'll surprise everybody by how good we play on Friday."

But there are more days to wait, although by now many of the players have grown used to the daily practices.

"It's just as bad," said Dennis Eckersley, Oakland's ace reliever. "What's another couple of days? I'm sure it wrecks a lot of people's plans, but how often do you get a chance to win it all?"

Dave Henderson said: "Why should we be upset? We don't have a choice in it. I deal with facts. If they were going to play next week or next month, I'll show up. It's

not good to keep putting it off, but what are you going to do? This is just the way it goes."

Roger Craig, the Giants' manager, said, "Obviously, from a competitive standpoint, we would like to play as soon as possible. Yesterday and Sunday, the team was starting to show signs of getting their heads back into thinking about baseball."

"It may be a little harder to get them to stay motivated now, but what the heck. We've waited eight months for this, so we can wait another few days."

Craig said the Giants would not work out Monday, but would work out Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at Candlestick Park.

He said that he was starting the same pitchers in Games 3 and 4 that he started in Games 1 and 2. "Scott Garretts will pitch on Friday," he said, "followed by Rick Reuschel, Don Robinson and Mike LaCoss. If it goes to a Game 7, I'll probably go with Garretts or Kelly Downes."

La Russa has made the same decision to return to his first two starters, Dave Stewart

49ers' Victory Very Costly

Injury May Cripple Fuller, Montana Sprains His Knee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

An afternoon that was supposed to give the earthquake-ravaged Bay Area a chance to put aside its troubles came close to bringing yet another tragedy, as San Francisco's starting safety, Jeff Fuller, suffered a serious neck injury in the 49ers' 37-20 victory over the New England Patriots in Palo Alto, California.

Adding to the 49ers' concerns, starting quarterback Joe Montana left the game Sunday after what Dr. Michael Dillingham, the team's orthopedist, called a "significant sprain" of his left knee on the next to last play of the first half. Montana's condition will be reviewed during the next couple of days, Dillingham said.

Fuller's injury, involving his fourth, fifth and sixth vertebrae and a concussion, occurred when he tried to tackle John Stephens, the Patriots' running back, on the second play of the game.

"It's conceivable that Jeff may not play football again," Dillingham said. He said that nerve damage might keep Fuller from recovering the use of his right arm.

Fuller, in his sixth season in the National Football League, remained in a hospital intensive care unit in stable condition Sunday night.

The 49ers experienced yet two more injuries. Reserve fullback Harry Sydney fractured his left forearm, will require surgery and will be out for the season. Also, starting inside linebacker Jim Fehsenhauer has a possible stress fracture in his right foot.

"This is not a real victory," a stoic safety Chet Brooks said. "We are not going to celebrate this."

But if they were, they would celebrate the performance of Montana, backup quarterback Steve Young, fullback Tom Rathman and wide receiver Jerry Rice. Montana completed 16 of 22 passes for 178 yards and one touchdown, and scrambled three times for 40 yards. Young was 11 of 12 passing for 188 yards and three touchdowns. Rathman made 11 receptions for 103 yards. Rice

With the score 10-10 and 1:01 left in the first half, Montana took the 49ers from their 20 to a first down at the New England 21 with 10 seconds left. He was injured on the next play, in which the Patriots' safety, Fred Marion, drew a pass interference penalty. Young came on, rolled to his right and tossed a one-yard touchdown pass to tight

end Wesley Walls as time expired. But the game's turning point came late in the third quarter and early in the fourth after the 49ers led, 24-17.

The Patriots drove to the 49ers' 8 but had to settle for a field goal. Six plays later, Young threw a short pass to wide receiver John Taylor, who picked his way downfield for a 43-yard touchdown that made the score 31-20 with 3:15 left.

The Patriots (2-5) scored two touchdowns on passes from Steve Grogan to Stanley Morgan.

The game was moved to Stanford University from Candlestick Park at the request of San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos after last week's earthquake.

Giants 20, Chargers 13: Despite the sloppiness of New York's passing offense — botching two passes in the end zone and nullifying a touchdown pass with a penalty — Phil Simms completed 22 of 33 passes for 232 yards in San Diego. Otis Anderson scored the Giants' two touchdowns on four-yard runs.

The Chargers' only touchdown was on a defensive play. Vencie Glenn, a free safety, picked up a fumble and ran 81 yards for a touchdown, the longest fumble return in the team's history.

Saints 40, Rams 21: In Anaheim, California, Bobby Hebert threw touchdown passes of 54 yards to Floyd Turner and 37 yards to Eric Martin on consecutive plays early in the third quarter. Hebert completed 15 of 22 passes for 276 yards.

Dalton Hilliard scored three touchdowns, including one on a 20-yard pass from Hebert on the Saints' second play of the game.

Broncos 24, Seahawks 21: In Seattle, David Treadwell atoned for missing a 27-yard field goal with 16 seconds left in regulation by kicking a 38-yarder with 7:46 gone in overtime as Denver overcame a 14-0 halftime deficit on John Elway's two touchdown passes in the fourth quarter. Norm Johnson missed a 40-yard field goal 5:12 into overtime for Seattle.

Cardinals 34, Falcons 20: In Tempe, Arizona, Earl Frelund had just 46 yards on 15 carries but scored on runs of 1, 6 and 3 yards. The Cardinals, who went into the game leading the league in turnovers with 25, allowed only one interception and converted two Atlanta fumbles into touchdowns.

The Dolphins sacked Majkowski twice, getting 25 in seven games, compared with 24 all of last season. They also extended their NFL record to 19 games without allowing a sack. (WP, NYT, AP)

Green Has Surgery
Darrell Green, the three-time Pro Bowl cornerback of the Washington Redskins, underwent surgery Sunday night to repair the wrist dislocated against Tampa Bay and will be sidelined for six to eight weeks, United Press International reported.

Green was injured in a collision with teammate Todd Bowles in the third quarter. Charles Jackson, the team doctor, inserted pins in Green's left wrist to support a dislocated bone, spokesman Marty Hume said.

Dutch: Any Suggestions?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Dutch authorities held an emergency meeting Monday to discuss the bombings at the Ajax soccer match that injured 19 persons, but decided to take no new action against the growing problem of hooliganism.

"We're open for any suggestions," a spokesman for the Royal Netherlands Soccer Association said. "It's getting more and more difficult to think of additional measures to avoid these things."

Two home-made nail bombs were thrown during the first half of Sunday's game against Feyenoord of Rotterdam. All the victims were able to go home Monday after treatment, most having sustained minor injuries in their lower backs and legs.

Six people were arrested and two were still in custody on suspicion of attempted manslaughter, police spokeswoman Ely Floras said. She said that both suspects were from Schiedam, a Rotterdam suburb.

The police rejected allegations that they had failed to search fans before the game, and a spokesman, Klaas Widdling, said, "Everyone was searched but it's easy to hide something on bigger than a tennis ball."

A federation official said that Ajax and Feyenoord very probably would have to play their next two home matches in empty stadiums.

In Bern, the Union of European Football Associations on Monday ordered Feyenoord of Budapest to play its next two European competition games away from home.

UEFA's control and disciplinary committee cited the "extremely undisciplined behavior" of Hungarian fans during the Oct. 18 first-leg, second-round Cupwinners Cup game against Admira Wacker in Vienna, when spectators threw fireworks onto the pitch, attacked Austrian policemen and security officials and demolished fences and billboards. Admira Wacker won the match, 1-0.

Feyenoord will have to play the second-leg game against Admira Wacker and the next game in any European tournament at a stadium that is at least 150 kilometers from Budapest. (AP, AFP, UPI)

Texas Friendships Tested

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The University of Houston's punishing rout of Southern Methodist's freshmen-dominated team, by a score of 95-21, has severely tested the longtime friendship of Forrest Gregg and Jack Pardee, two famous Texas football figures who are now middle-aged coaches in the Southwest Conference.

Gregg, the 56-year-old SMU coach, said Sunday: "I don't see any point in going for the home run again and again like they did in the second half. I don't think it's necessary and I don't appreciate it. They had their second and third defense in there in the second and third quarters, but I didn't see any reason why they had to keep sending in fresh receivers to blow by our kids, who were obviously tired."

In SMU's revival season with newly recruited athletes, Gregg is starting 14 freshmen following a two-year suspension of football because of National Collegiate Athletic Association sanctions.

Against that team, Houston set five NCAA records Saturday, the most notable of which was 1,021 yards of total offense, which broke by 18 yards the record set in 1982 by Nebraska, in a game against New Mexico State. Another record was 771 yards by passing.

Pardee, Houston's 54-year-old coach, replied that "if I had a choice, I wouldn't have gotten 1,000 yards." But he added, "Our system is almost uncontrollable."

Retorted SMU receiver Michael Bowen: "They claim they're just explosive. Well, we're not always going to be like this. Someday we're going to be the powerhouse and we'll remember every team that did this to us."

Even on the Houston side there was one person who was glad his team didn't get 100 points.

With every point the Cougars scored, mascot Jason Lee had to do a pushup. At the end of the game, he had done 682, and as the score reached the 70s and 80s he sometimes seemed to be little more than bobbing his head. Other cheerleaders lifted him up and down.

"The last few had me shopping for a coffin," Lee said. (AP, NYT)



Mark McGwire bubbled over at the Athletics' practice on Sunday, but not in his opinion of the further delay in the World Series.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE

W L T Pts GF GA

NY Rangers 4 1 1 13 26 24

New Jersey 3 4 1 10 26 27

NY Islanders 3 4 1 7 23 22

Pittsburgh 3 4 1 7 29 31

Washington 1 6 3 7 20 25

Philadelphia 1 6 3 7 21 32

Adams Division

Buffalo 0 3 1 11 31 24

Montreal 4 4 1 10 26 27

Boston 4 4 1 9 27 24

Quebec 3 4 1 7 27 34

Hartford 3 5 1 7 29 35

Campbell Conference

W L T Pts GF GA

Minnesota 3 2 1 11 31 27

Chicago 5 4 1 11 26 27

Detroit 4 4 1 9 23 28

St. Louis 3 4 0 5 31 27

Toronto 3 4 0 5 31 27

Smythe Division

Calgary 5 2 2 12 45 23

Los Angeles 4 4 0 10 33 29

Vancouver 3 4 1 7 26 27

Edmonton 3 4 1 7 26 27

Winnipeg 3 5 0 6 25 33

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 3, Vancouver 1

Feyenoord 2, Cincinnati 1

McGwire 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

St. Louis 1, St. Louis 1

FOOTBALL

College Standings

Ivy League

W L T Pts GF GA

Tale 0 0 0 0 0 0

Princeton 0 0 0 0 0 0

Penn 0 0 0 0 0 0

Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cornell 0 0 0 0 0 0

Brown 0 0 0 0 0 0

Dartmouth 0 0 0 0 0 0

Yale 0 0 0 0 0 0

Southwest Conference

W L T Pts GF GA

Texas 0 0 0 0 0 0

A&M 0 0 0 0 0 0

Arkansas 0 0 0 0 0 0

TCU 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Austin 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Dallas 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Permian 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-San Antonio 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Tyler 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-El Paso 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Permian 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-San Antonio 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Tyler 0 0 0 0 0 0

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UT-San Antonio 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Tyler 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-El Paso 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-Permian 0 0 0 0 0 0

UT-San Antonio 0 0 0 0 0 0

MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

W L T Pts GF GA

E. Mich. 5 0 0 13 29 14

Boil. St.

